CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28507—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1891.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	30 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	15 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th Aug.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	4th Sept
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
				Saturday.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th "
B.L. CATHAY	2983	700	A. Symons	24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st "
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1500	P. S. Tomlin	21st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	28th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

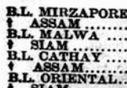
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
CATHAY	2983	600	A. Symons	13th Augt.
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th "
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. H. S. Tooque	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 10, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.
S. S. Dco. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 11th August, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 3, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	660	1st Sept. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	A. Lassich	3,300	550	24th Aug. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
August 4, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	29th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 6th, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON. LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 300 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—37, LEADENHALL STREET.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. KARAGOLA, 1,168 tons, on the 9th August, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,552 tons, on the 12th August at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 13th August, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th August, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godowns accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
Werneth Hall	A. Buck	4100	500	About 18th Aug. 1891.

THIS Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. Carries no Surgeon or Stewardess. For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.
Bombay, 21st July, 1891.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE S. S. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 3,000 Tons, Captain N. Harrison, WILL SAIL for MARSEILLES direct, on 17th Instant. This Steamer is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. For rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th August, 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S ANIMAL TRAPS.

"THE TRAPS THAT KILL."

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
RAT TRAPS.....each	1 0	1 2
CAT or HARE TRAPS ..... "	3 0	3 8
JACKAL or WOLF TRAPS ..... "	15 0	17 0
The PERPETUAL MOUSE TRAPS ..... Cash	1 0	to 1 12
The PERPETUAL MOUSE TRAPS ..... Credit	1 2	to 2 0
Strong Galvanised IRON WIRE RAT TRAPS..... Cash	2 8	to 4 8
Strong Galvanised IRON WIRE RAT TRAPS..... Credit	4 8	to 5 0
NEW FRENCH TRAPS, very efficacious ..... Cash	1 4	to 5 12
NEW FRENCH TRAPS, very efficacious ..... Credit	1 8	to 6 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT "IDIOCATHARTES."

REMOVEABLE PLATE WATER FILTER.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress; H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; H. M. Leopold II., King of the Belgians; their late Majesties the Emperor Napoleon III. and the King of the Netherlands, &c., &c., &c.

They are constructed on the most scientific principles, and yet are so exceedingly simple that they cannot get out of order, differing in their construction and arrangement from all other Filters. The Filter is simplicity itself, easy to manage and under perfect control, while its deodorising and purifying powers are much greater than those of any other. It can be thoroughly cleansed and taken to pieces (leaving the whole of the interior open for inspection) and re-charged with the fresh filtering material in a few minutes.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.	Credit Prices. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-coloured Stoneware—		
No. 000 Half gallon size.....	9 8	10 8
" Wicker covered.....	11 0	12 0
" 00 One-and-a-half gallon size.....	11 8	13 0
" " Wicker covered.....	13 8	15 4
" 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size.....	15 0	17 0
" " Wicker covered.....	17 0	19 8
" 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size.....	20 0	22 8
" " Wicker covered.....	23 8	26 0
" 2 Five " gallon size.....	27 0	30 0
" 3 Six gallon size.....	34 0	39 0
Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one).....	from 2 to 5 0	

Coir Covers can be furnished for Filters at a small extra cost.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UMBRELLAS,
LADIES' & GENTS.
SOFT SILK.
VERY CHOICE STOCK.
From Rs. 9-4.
HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

IRON BEDSTEADS AND MATTRESSES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Iron Bedsteads, of very superior quality, with Tent Tops and Rods for Mosquito Curtains, Brass-mounted and Japanned Black—		
Single size, 6ft. 6in. by 3ft. 6in.....each	26 0	29 0
" " " " " " " ..... "	42 0	47 0
Double size, 6ft. 6in. by 5ft. ..... "	52 0	58 0
" " " " " " ..... "	66 0	74 0
Children's Iron Cots, Japanned Black—		
Size, 5ft. by 3ft. .....each	32 0	36 0
" " " ..... "	48 0	54 0
Babies' Swinging Bassinettes, Cots, Brass-mounted Japanned Black or White Enamelled .....each	28 0	32 0
Do. do. do. ..... "	35 0	39 0
Folding Iron Invalid or Hospital Cots, with Double Woven Wire Mattresses—:		
Size, 6ft. 3in. by 3ft. .....each	32 0	36 0
Single Bedsteads, of superior quality, with Mattresses, complete—		
Size, 6ft. 6in. by 3ft. 6in. .....each	45 0	50 0

SPRING MATTRESSES.

The "Argosy" Double Woven Wire Mattresses, made of Galvanised Woven Wire on a well-seasoned polished wooden frame, elastic, cool, and cleanly—		
Size, 6ft. 3in. by 3ft. .....each	18 0	20 0
" 6ft. 3in. by 3ft. 6in..... "	20 0	22 8
" 6ft. 3in. by 5ft. ..... "	26 0	29 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COTTON PRESSES, OIL PRESSES.

GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,
ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CUMMINS' PATENT
COTTON BALING PRESSES.
500 lbs. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET. 400 lbs. BALES 6·4 CUBIC FEET.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HALF-PRESSES AND FINISHERS.
COMBINED, or SEPARATE, with FIXED or REVOLVING BOXES.
ANGLO AMERICAN OIL MILL MACHINERY.
With all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, insuring HIGH YIELD of oil, and most ECONOMICAL WORKING.
SPECIAL PRESSES FOR COPRA.
70 PER CENT. OIL FROM FINE COPRA HAS BEEN OBTAINED.
HIGH SPEED ENGINES.
Our Representative, Mr. A. E. Cummins, from Leeds, expert in cotton and oil-pressing, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give advice, quotations, and accept orders, on behalf of the firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,
Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

SHIRTS FOR DRESS, SHIRTS

QUALITY C, HALF DOZEN.....Rs. 21.
QUALITY D, HALF DOZEN .....Rs. 18.
} CASH OR V.P.P.

EXTRA FINE LINEN FRONTS AND CUFFS.
FIT, COMFORT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS POST FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER!

WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY CALLED
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM,
For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?
THE BEST VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

170, Shaik Memon Street, Market. } F. S. MADON & CO. } Bombay.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

THE THORNTON-PICKARD "TIME AND INSTANTANEOUS" SHUTTER.

THE THORNTON-PICKARD SHUTTER is entirely free from shake or jar when working, owing to the moving parts being so very light. It will work in any position, and does not go off accidentally.

ABSOLUTELY NO VIBRATION.

Inches...	1¼	2	2½	2¾	2¾	3	3½	4
Rupees...	15-0	16-8	17-8	18-8	20-0	22-0	26-0	32-0

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 11TH AUGUST, 1891.

LADIES' SESSION from 11 A.M., to 1 P.M. Admission Free. Skates 3 annas.

AFTERNOON SESSION from 4-30 to 7 P.M.

EVENING SESSION from 8-30 to 11 P.M.

Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

An experienced European Instructor will be in attendance, and a Band will play in the Evening.

TUESDAY AFTERNOONS

Will in future be reserved for Members of the Bombay Skating Club. Gentlemen wishing to become Members should apply at the Rink Office for particulars.

NUGENT & Co.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY commenced Business as a COMMISSION MERCHANT, FINANCIAL AGENT, RECEIVER, LIQUIDATOR and ACCOUNTANT.

J. P. CORNFORTH.

9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, 8th August 1891.

TEA! TEA!! TEA! TEA!!

NOTICE.

TEA! TEA!! BOAR'S HEAD MARK. TEA! TEA!!

DROP a Post Card to the MANAGER, SID BAREE TEA ESTATE, Dharmsala, Kangra Valley, for one of his celebrated FAMILY PARCELS of Tea, Containing ten one pound Assorted Packets, of Finest Kangra Valley, and note price, only 5 Rs. each parcel, free on Rail P'Kote. R Rept. V. Payable Note.

WANTED

FOR THE ADEN MUNICIPALITY

MUNICIPAL OFFICER; must be a qualified Engineer; will have Superintendence over all Works; and over the collection of all Municipal Taxes and Accounts. Salary Rupees 600 per mensem, rising to Rupees 700. Further particulars on application to the

ASSISTANT RESIDENT,
in charge Municipality, Aden.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the English Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, 1891, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

I.—To adopt the Director's Report and Statements of Accounts made up for the year ended 30th June 1891.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

And notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th July to 11th August, 1891, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE WADIA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasures, & Agents.

Bombay, 27th July, 1891.

OUR

Cheapest

WHISKY

"BEN-TOR."

Rs. 18 Per Doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

BOMBAY.

SINGAPORE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS HEALTH OFFICER.

THE Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Singapore REQUIRE a fully qualified MEDICAL MAN to fill the post of Health Officer and to act as Medical Officer to the staff and employés (some 200 in number) of the Municipality. Salary dol300 per mensem, with dol40 extra allowance for 2 horses.

Perference will be given to candidates under 35 years of age and to those holding a diploma in Public Health and Sanitary Science.

No private practice will be allowed except among the families of Municipal Officers or in consultation cases with other practitioners.

The engagement will be for three years with option of renewal; passage paid out and home on completion of agreement.

Full particulars as to the duties of the appointment may be obtained from the President or the undersigned to whom application, accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be forwarded not later than the 30th of September next.

By Order,

D. G. PRESGRAVE,
Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners, Municipal Offices, Town Hall.

Singapore, 9th July, 1891.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED

FROM

The Tottenham Lager Beer

Brewery

TOTTENHAM CHAMPAGNE

PILSENER BEER.

Per Case of 4 Doz. Quarts, Rs. 19.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
HENSHAW'S BUILDING,
Custom House Road.

SUB-AGENTS:—

DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or

Rs. 35-1-4 " (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or

Rs. 41-8-0 " (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or

Rs. 45-13-4 " (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO OIL MERCHANTS, COUNTRY SPIRIT DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

OFFERS RECEIVED FOR SOUND EMPTY WOOD CASKS. Apply stating terms to

"BEER,"
Care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RE-OPENING OF THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY FOR THROUGH TRAFFIC.

ON and from MONDAY, the 10th August, 1891, the MAIL TRAINS between BOMBAY and WADHWAN WILL RUN to the Timings given below:—

	H. M.		H. M.
Colaba.....dep.	20 5	Wadhwan .....dep.	14 22
Surat ..... "	3 30	Ahmedabad ..... "	19 30
Ahmedabad ..... "	9 35	Surat ..... "	1 25
Wadhwan.....arr.	14 20	Colaba.....arr.	8 35

C. CROMMELIN,
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 9th August, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH DIVIDEND of RUPEES (25) TWENTY-FIVE per share (being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum), for the half-year ending 30th June, 1891, has been declared and made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 13th August, 1891, at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

The Old Share Certificates will be exchanged for new ones, which are ready for delivery.

By Order,

JEEWANDASS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th August, 1891.

NOTICE.

"EUROPHEN."

THE above is the Registered Trade Mark of the Firm of FARBEN FABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDRICK BAYER and Co., of Elberfield, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturers, and is the exclusive property of that Firm, and the Public are hereby cautioned against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.

A. Sr. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Solicitor, Calcutta,
Agent for the Farben Fabriken Vormals Friedrick Bayer and Co.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 320, Mint Road, on SATURDAY, the 15th Day of August, 1891, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of accounts made up to 30th June 1891.

2.—To declare a Dividend.

3.—To elect a Director for the ensuing year in the place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

4.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

5.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 29th Proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

આસર વીરજની કું૦

i. e. ASSUR VIRJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th July, 1891.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay. The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted. For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S
NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
"Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B," Rs. 33. and "C.E.B." Rs. 36.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper-post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT
SKIN DISEASES. (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently
SKIN DISEASES. recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula,
SKIN DISEASES. Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of
SKIN DISEASES. the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
SKIN DISEASES. disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the
SKIN DISEASES. hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times
SKIN DISEASES. without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000. Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the:—

Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught	"	"	"	4	0
Finos Lady	"	"	"	3	0
Alpha	"	"	"	2	8
Prince Boris	"	"	"	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	per box of 100 Rs.	9	0
Carolina	"	"	"	7	0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881:—

Rothschilds	per box of 50 Rs.	20	
Regal del Principe	"	"	"	25	"	7-8
Regal dela Reina	"	"	"	25	"	6
Trabucos	"	"	"	25	"	3
Caliope	"	"	"	50	"	5
Semirami	"	"	"	100	"	10

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	4
Do.	"	2	"	"	"	4	0
Do.	"	3	"	"	"	3	8

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's" No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	0
Do.	"	2	100	"	3	8

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,	BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

SPENCER AND CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange

By Order of the Directors,

J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to disposes to immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES' SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862	£309,690	0	0
" 1885	£988,156	0	0
" 1886	£955,039	0	0
" 1889	£1,101,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,368,407 9 2
1879	£4,360,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mr. Justice Jardine's lecture on "The Educational System of Burmah, &c.," at Elphinstone College Union, 5-45 p. m.

Rev. Mr. Whitehead's lecture on "The Claims of Christ," Indo-British Institution, 5-30 p. m.

Skating Rink, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., 4-30 to 7 p. m., and 8-30 to 11 p. m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p. m.

Polo, 5 p. m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Cathay arrived yesterday from Venice.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Karagola (s), for Karachi; and Vadala (s), Rangoon, &c.

POLO.—There will be polo to-day at 5 o'clock.

PARSEE CHARITY.—At the performance of the third day's funeral ceremonies in connection with the death of Mr. Framjee Nowrojee Ballabhoy at Callian, a sum of Rs. 21,232 was contributed from the deceased's estate and by his relatives for charitable purposes.

ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Shewram Dhondoo living at Lower Colaba, has reported to the police that whilst his little child, about three years of age, was playing in front of his house somebody enticed it away and robbed him of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 19.

LECTURE AT THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine will deliver a lecture on "The Educational Syndicate of Burma as a substitute for a University" under the auspices of the Elphinstone College Union, in the hall of the College this evening at 5-45 p.m. the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang presiding. The honorary secretary desires us to state that the lecture is open to the public.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bo. L. I. at 6 p.m. (weather permitting) to-day:—

Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela.
Polka Mazurka	Le Jolie Patineuze	Van Maanen.
Ballet Music	Gustave III, Act 5	Auber.
Valse	Katrina	May Ostler.
Selection of Glees		T. Cook.
Lancers	The Old Guard	J. Crook.

ACCIDENT TO MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—We regret to learn that Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy yesterday met with an accident, whereby his left knee has been rather seriously injured. It appears that while he was supervising the repavement of the ground-floor of his residence at Tardeo, he accidently slipped and fell heavily on his left side, injuring his knee and bruising his left thigh. Medical advice was immediately obtained and the affected part dressed. The pain caused by this mishap to Mr. Byramjee is great.

AN AUDACIOUS THEFT.—Rozario Fernandes, a Goanese, was yesterday charged before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Inspector George, with stealing three annas from the cash-box of Jamshed Dumia, who keeps a shop at Frere Road. The prisoner deliberately entered the complainant, premises and helped himself to the money. He was, however, arrested and handed over to the police. The Magistrate sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for five days.

BATHING FATALITY.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Sonapore, touching the death of Ramia Keshow, a mill-hand, employed in the Jivraz Baloo mill. On Saturday afternoon, when the sea was rough, the deceased went to bathe in the sea near Sonapore. He went down the paved slope when a heavy sea dashed up the slope and washed him off. One of his companions raised an alarm, when a Parsee, named Gustad Rustom, went into the sea at an imminent risk to himself and brought out the body of the deceased. Life was then extinct. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SIX MONTHS FOR STEALING EIGHT ANNAS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday afternoon, Goolam Hoosein Aba Myan, a reputed thief, was charged by Inspector Hiscocks, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with stealing a purse containing eight annas from the pocket of Harkisondass Toolsiram. Yesterday morning whilst the complainant was making some purchases at a shop in Null Bazar the accused picked his pocket, but he was detected and caught red-handed by a police sepoy, doing duty near the shop. The accused pleaded guilty and also admitted several previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary established in Punchvati-Nasik, 2,252 patients were treated in the month of July last Amongst them 1,664 were Hindoos, 490 Mahomedans, 32 Parsees and 66 Christians. Of the Hindoos who were treated at the above mentioned dispensary, 282 were from Pun[illegible]vati, 1,199 from Nasik, and 184 from adjacent villages. Of the Mahomedans 14 were from Punchvati, 413 from Nasik, and 63 from adjacent villages. Of the Parsees 30 were from Nasik and 2 from neighbouring villages. Of the Christians 25 were from Nasik and 41 were from adjacent villages. Twenty-eight cases of minor operations and of extracting teeth were also performed at the dispensary during the month.

SUICIDE OF A CENTENARIAN.—An inquiry was held yesterday afternoon by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, at the Emambara Road, into the circumstances regarding the death of a Mahomedan woman, named MaytabBeebee, said to be aged 103 years, living with her son, Mirza Mendi Ali, at Emambara Road. About grandeight years ago the deceased lost her eyesight and six months ago she became insane and began to wander away from the house very frequently. About a month ago she went down into the street when she was knocked down by a carriage. Yesterday morning she jumped down into the street from a window on the second floor of the house, and was instantaneously killed on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

COMMITTED TO WORK-HOUSE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday afternoon Superintendent Crummy charged Mrs. May Owen, a widow, before Mr. Hamilton, with loitering about without any visible means of subsistence and thereby commiting an act of vagrancy. Mrs. Owen said that she was born in Warwick. She came to India a year ago and had at present no employment. The Magistrate committed her to the Workhouse.—William Harrison and Francis Saxton were also charged before the same Magistrate by Inspector Greyhurst with wandering about the street without any visible means of subsistence. The first accused said that he was born in Calcutta. He was a mechanical engineer, but he had at present no employment. The Magistrate committed both the accused to the work-house.

DIET FOR TOOTHLESS PRISONERS.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Fleming charged Rahiman Abdulla, a Mahomedan labourer, with theft of two pieces of zinc spelters, valued at Rs. 3, the property of the Port Trustees. The evidence proved that the spelter was removed from No. 9 shed at the Victoria Dock, where the prisoner was observed by the shed manager. Fearing arrest the delinquent immediately took flight, but was stopped by a dock policeman, who found the metal upon him. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and received a sentence of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. Before he was removed he desired the court to allow him rice for his meals instead of bread as he had scarcely any teeth left in his mouth.

TRAMWAY PRIZES.—The following are the winning numbers of the Tramway prizes:—

Rs. 100 Prizes.			As.	Nos.
Yellow Line Down			2	C278724
Special Line Down			1	F892128
Rs. 10 Prizes.			**As.**	**Nos.**
Special	Line	Down	2	C274773
Green	"	"	"	C275637
"	"	"	"	C276145
Blue	"	"	1¼	C146744
"	"	"	"	C148554
"	"	"	"	C149864
Lavender	"	"	"	C205363
Yellow	"	Up	"	C313439
Special	"	Down	"	C521058
Brown	"	"	1	D816673
Green	"	Up	"	E250711
Special	"	Down	"	F904943
Green	"	Up	"	C178757
Special	"	Down	"	C636035
"	"	Up	"	C653855

PAYING A MARWARI.—Mr. Balcrishna, solicitor, appeared at the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, and applied to Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, for a summonag ainst MarookjeePestonjee Kaka, on behalf of Futta Jewajee, a partner in the firm of Veerchand Jaitha, money-lenders, having their place of business in Old Bengalpoora, charging the defendant with mischief and assault. The information filed stated that the complainant had sued the defendant on a promissory note for Rs. 101, dated 25th August, 1890, the hearing of which was fixed for yesterday in the Court of Small Causes. On the previous day (Sunday, 9th inst.,) the defendant went to the complainant's shop under the pretence of settling a claim against him and the note sued upon. The complainant was at the same time asked to produce three other promissory notes which the defendant had passed to him for the aggregate of Rs. 652. The three notes were handed to the accused in the belief that he was to pay the respective sums. However, on receiving the notes, he tore them into shreds, retaining the portions on which the signatures were written. The defendant then made off, but was seized by Futta Jiwajee, who was severely assaulted. A police jemadar subsequently arrested the accused. His Worship issued the necessary process.

DEATH OF THE REV. NARAYEN SHESHADRI, D.D.—We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Narayan Sheshadri, D.D., Missionary of the Free Church Mission at Jalna, the Nizam's Dominions. The reverend gentleman had long been ailing and had gone to Japan for a change, whence after a stay of four months, he went by America to Scotland, where he suddenly expired. Dr. Sheshadri was long known in Bombay as an active educationist and evangelist, and was equally popular among Europeans and natives. He was an energetic street-preacher and was frequently seen along with the late Rev. George Bowen holding discussions with Parsis and Hindus on the Back Bay, which was then a scene of much religious activity. Dr. Sheshadri had to transfer his labours to the Deccan on account of the weak health of his wife, and developed and extended the evangelistic work at Jalna which had been originated by another Free Church convert. He soon collected about two thousand converts from amongst the Mangs, a low caste. His successes had awakened great interest in Scotland, and he was invited to that country. He was much liked there and succeeded in raising a sum of nearly a lakh of rupees for his work. He was equally popular in England and Ireland and also in America. He thrice visited Great Britain and America. After a speech of his in Exeter Hall, at a meeting over which Lord Shaftesbury presided, the Bishop of London who was one of the speakers, declared that he had been reading before he came to the meeting a bulky volume written by a sceptic, and was much pained and distressed that so much talent and learning had been wasted upon the undermining of religion; but he had felt much cheered and encouraged by the speech of the converted Brahmin; and if Christianity could work such a moral change in the life and character of a Brahman, no Christian had any occasion to be ashamed of his religion. Dr. Sheshadri was the author of a number of Marathi tracts, and was a most popular English speaker. Before Poona had much advanced in English education, he was appointed by the chiefs and the mercantile classes as their spokesman at a meeting held in honour of one of the retiring judges of the defunct Suddur Adawlat, and afterwards feasted at the house of a Brahman Sardar. In those days when the Brahmans of Poona were most bigoted, such honour was rarely shown to Native Christians. Dr. Sheshadri leaves behind him three sons and three daughters.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LD.

THE nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at No. 8, Forbes Street, Mr. Shelim E. Shelim in the chair, and the following directors' report was presented:—

The directors have the pleasure to submit their report together with the audited balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th April 1891. They are glad to say that the season under report was favourable, the rains being throughout good and timely. The crop was generally good and the company was consequently able to make a good cash collection both on account of current revenue and arrears due by ryots. The total cash receipts amounted to Rs. 3,35,939 as against Rs. 2,78,129 of the previous year and the debts against ryots were reduced by Rs. 31,555 including bad debts written off. The area of land under cultivation shows a slight decrease. There was actually an increase of 3,963 beeghas but land to the extent of 5,717 beeghas being thrown out of cultivation, particularly in Canning division, owing to the usual fluctuations of the season, the net result has been, as shown in the above statement, viz, a decrease of 1,754 beeghas. In the annual revenue there was an increase of Rs. 10,422 owing mostly to progressive rates of rents for lands recently settled. The increase would have been more, but about Rs. 2,000 were written off as bad debts in the current revenue. The sum of Rs. 11,967-8-3 has also been written off, ryots doubtful debts fund account being reported by the Agent as irrecoverable. The outlay of Rs. 37,593-3-6 on new works was incurred on the unfinished works taken in hand in past years, some of which are still continuing. About 10,000 beeghas of newly reclaimed but uncleared land remains unsettled, greater portion of which will, it is hoped, be settled during the current season should it prove favourable. The rice mill, it will be seen, yielded during the year the sum of Rs. 6,000 for rent. The persons who had leased the mill and had completed negotiations for extending the lease for ten years more, have unfortunately declared their inability to continue the same. The directors are, however, glad to say that negotiations are on foot for fresh arrangement for a lease. There has been an increase on the expenditure side during the year, particularly in the cost of maintenance of estates and the agent's and zemindary establishments. It is necessary to point out that with area of cultivation increasing annually the outlay on repairs and supervision of the estates must also necessarily grow. Your directors had almost given up the experiment of the Norton's Tube Well. But as they were able to secure the services of an expert from Pondicherry they thought it advisable to make a fresh trial with a new well. As usual Rs. 500 have been written off, the value of moveable property and interest amounting to Rs. 11,760 has been credited to the reserve fund and to ryots doubtful debt fund account. The amounts of Rs. 4,204-11-9 collected for Pottah Salamy and Rs. 490 for forfeited tenth dividend have also been credited to reserve fund and Rs. 1,505-4-3 and Rs. 4,807-8-3 have been carried from profit and loss account respectively to the reserve fund and ryots doubtful debts fund account. These funds now stand respectively at the figures of Rs. 1,75,800 and Rs. 31,000. The balance to the credit of profit and loss account now stands at Rs. 1,26,542-6-4 and your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 21 per share be declared, absorbing Rs. 1,26,000 and that the balance of Rs. 542-6-4 be carried forward to next year's account. Your directors regret to inform you that Mr. Motiram Bhagoobhai, who has been a director of this company since its commencement, has resigned his seat on the board owing to ill-health. In his place Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidass has been appointed a director, which appointment the shareholders have to confirm. Mr. Selim S. Solomon has proceeded to England on leave of absence and Mr. S. E. Shellim has been appointed an additional director during Mr. Solomon's absence. This appointment has also to be confirmed by the shareholders. Messrs. S. E. Shellim and Framjee Jamsetjee Batliboi retire from the Board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. Two directors have to be appointed in their place.

Mr Kennard, one of the shareholders, told the chairman that he had at the last meeting made a proposition, which the directors said they could not carry. His proposition was that a certain amount of the dividend, namely, 10 per cent., should be carried towards the reserve fund for the good of the company.

The chairman replied that the company had already carried an item to that account which was considered quite sufficient for the time being.

The directors' report and audited accounts were adopted. The appointments by the Board of Mr. S E Shelim and Mr. Dyabhoy Tapidass as directors were confirmed. Messrs. S. E. Shellim and Framjee Jamsetjee Batliboi, who retired by rotation, were re-elected as directors and Messrs. Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody and Merwanjee Sorabjee Batliwalla were made auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 125 each.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and the secretaries, treasurers and other officers of the company, for their able management of the business, closed the proceedings.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(11 days ending 1st August 1891.)

DESCRIPTION	1891.	1890.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	753	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	26,091	22,825	3,266	..	16,860	..
Parcels, &c.	25,917	15,152	10,765	..	48,028	..
Goods						
Other earnings.....	3,239	1,237	1,002	..	7,065	..
Weekly total	54,247	39,214	15,033	..	..	..
Aggregate ..	2,92,118	2,20,164	..	..	71,954	..

CRICKET.

MUNICIPALITY vs. CUSTOMS.

THE return match between the Municipal Cricket Club and the Customs was played last Saturday, on the crescent, opposite the Sailors' Home, which resulted in a win for the former team by 26 runs. For the Municipal Club, Tomlinson and Lynn played well, while the bowling of Hale and Lynn proved disastrous for the opponents. For the Customs, Pritchard and Boylette bowled very well, and Calcutt and Kelly made the highest number of runs.

The following are the scores:—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

Dorabji Hirjibhoy, b Pritchard	1
Dattaram Pundlik, b Boylette	1
S W Lynn, b Boylette	11
Reporter, b Boylette	0
Hale, b Boylette	3
Byramji Bhimjibhoy, b Boylette	0
S Tomlinson, run out	17
Balcrishna Bhende, c Pritchard, b Boylette	1
R Rowbottom, b Boylette	1
Cursetji Daruwalla, not out	4
S Kaka, b Pritchard	6
Extras	2
Total	47

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Pritchard	77	20	5	4
Boylette	75	27	6	6

CUSTOMS C. C.

P K Thomas, c O Dorabji, b Lynn	1
L Chitts, b Hale	0
Callcutt, c O Reporter, b Hale	8
Boylette, l-b-w, b Lynn	0
Kelly, b Lynn	6
Forde, b Lynn	3
Smith, b Lynn	2
Deolin, c Kaka, b Lynn	0
Pritchard, b Hale	0
Wadham, c Byramji, b Lynn	0
Higgins, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	21

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
E J Hale	40	8	2	3
S W Lynn	39	13	0	7

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB vs. YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN CRICKET CLUB.

An interesting match was played on Sunday last between the above Clubs which resulted in favour of the Elphinstonians by 56 runs. For the Elphinstonians Doctor D. Mody and Commissariatvala contributed 36, 31, and 23 respectively. The last two were also very successful with the ball. For the Zoroastrians Irani was the only one who entered into double figures, and Writer bowled very effectively all along. The following is the score and analysis:—

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
E N Daver, c Kanga, b Tapia	0	to bat	
R D Cooper, c Mithaivala, b Tapia	10	C Daruvala, b Tapia	2
B C Machilvala, c Mithaivala, b Writer	6	not out	7
C M Patel, c Writer, b Tapia	7	c Daruvala, b Tapia	4
D E Mody, b Writer	7	c Ayrton, b Dubash	31
N Commissariatvala, b Writer	23	not out	12
S B Doctor, b Tapia	36	c Engineer, b Dubash	20
R E Mody, c Engineer, b Tapia	7	run out	5
E D Shroff, not out	2	c Engineer, b Tapia	0
N F Langrana, run out	2	to bat	
D C Pundole, b Writer	0	b Writer	0
Extras	6	Extras	12
Total	98	Total	93

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
D N Writer	195	31	4	4	71	34	4	1
D B Tapia	90	45	1	5	40	32	..	3
D F Dubash	15	..	3	..	23	15	..	2
K R Irani	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
D P Banajee	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.	
D N Mithaivala, c Cooper, b D Mody	0
P D Kanga, b Commissariatvala	3
D F Dubash, b D Mody	0
R D Ayrton, c Cooper, b D Mody	9
D E Engineer, l-b-w, b Cooper	1
K R Irani, c Patel, b D Mody	14
D B Tapia, c D Mody, b Commissariatvala	1
D N Writer, b D Mody	8
E H Sanjana, b Commissariatvala	5
D P Banaji, not out	0
R N Daruvala, c R Mody, b Commissariatvala	0
Extras	1
Total	42

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
D E Mody	80	10	6	5
N Commissariatvala	66	29	2	4
R E Mody	10	2	1	..

HINDUS vs. Y. M. C. A.

A cricket match was played on Sunday last on the Esplanade, between a Hindoo C. team and Young Men's Hindoo C. Club, and ended in a win for the former by eleven wickets and two runs. The following is the score:—

Y. M. H. C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Moon, st Bhandarke, b Chhatre	0	c Mandawker, b Dukli	8
Wagle, b N E Khote	0	Not out	2
Masurkes, b N E Khote	0	b N E Khote	2
Hindleker, st Bhandarker, b N E Khote	5	b Sinker	0
Bhandare L S, run out	2	b N E Khote	0
Sanzgiri V S, c Chhatre, b N E Khote	5	c b Sinker	5
Prabhaker, b N E Khote	0	c Mandawker, b N E Khote	0
Reshimwala, b Chhatre	4	b Sinker	0
Haldunker, not out	5	b Sinker	1
Pitah, b Chhatre	5	c Bhandarker, b Dukli	4
Haldanker B K, b Chhatre	0	c Dukli, b N E Khote	0
Extras	7	Extras	7
Total	33	Total	29

HINDOO C. TEAM.

1st Innings.

Pai, run out	15
Velunker, b Wegh	0
Wagh, c Bhandarker, b Hindleker	9
Bhandarker, c Pitale, b Hindleker	0
K D Khote, b Reshimwala	11
N E Khote, w out, b Reshimwala	2
Mandawker, c Masurker, b Hindleker	0
Vaste, b Haldanker	10
Shinker, b Haldanker	6
Dukli, b Reshimwala	2
Chhatre, not out	1
Extras	7
Total	64

NATIVE CRICKET CLUB vs. ISLAM CRICKET CLUB.

A MATCH between these clubs was played on Sunday last on the Esplanade, resulting in a victory for the Native C. C. by 73 runs. The Islamites, on winning the toss, succeeded in putting to their credit 54 runs, while the board read 127 runs for the Natives, of which Mr. Navalkar was responsible for a really well-played half-century, Mr. Pilgaokar, by hard hits, for 25, and Mr. Nayak G. S., by steady play, for 15. For the Islamities, Mr. Ibrahim carried his bat for 15 runs, nobody else having succeeded in holding his own against the bowlers Jayakar and Kothare. Mr. Jayakar, a promising bowler for the Hindus, rendered a splendid account of himself with the ball, taking 7 wickets clean or only 25 runs. Mr. Tyebji, from the Islam Cricket Club, performed the hat-trick. The following is the full score:—

ISLAM C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
H C Tyebji, b Kothare	1	b Kothare	11
T B Ali, b Kothare	8	b Kothare	7
Sher Khan, b Jayakar	8	not out	9
K S Ali, b Jayakar	3	b Kothare	9
Ibrahim, not out	15	c Agaskar b Kothare	0
K Khan, b Jayakar	0		
S C Tyebji, b Jayakar	0		
Abba, b Jayakar	3		
Aziz, b Jayakar	5		
Fidu Ali, st b Navalkar	4		
Mahmad Bakar, b Jayakar	1		
Extras	6	Extras	3
Total	54	Total	39

NATIVE C. C.

First Innings.

Nayak A S, run out	1
Agaskar, c and b Sher Khan	4
Navalkar, b Ibrahim	50
Nayak L B, b Abba	0
Ajinkya, b Sher Khan	0
Nayak G S, c b Abba	15
Pilgaokar, b Tyebji	25
Dharadhar, c b Ibrahim	8
Jayakar R G, c b Tyebji	1
Talpade R N, b Tyebji	3
Kothare S J, not out	0
Extras	20
Total	127

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 8.

10 p.m.	79·0

MONDAY, AUGUST 10.

6 a.m.	78·7
10 a.m.	82·5
2 p.m.	83·9
4 p.m.	83·1

It was in a house where they never used SAPOLIO that "The pot called the kettle black." Try it in your next house-cleaning. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain G Johnstone, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, Moulmein, &c, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Drumond	1904	Harrison	A	F Muir & Co
" Braunfels	1923	Parce	B	Glade & Co
" King Arthur	1047	Fairweather	C	B & P S N Co
" H. Balckow	63	Hughes	D	B & P S N Co
I G S Magdala	..	.....	G	Indian Marine
SS Kt. Companion	2342	Durant	K	K Nixon & Co
" Taif	878	Hannah	P	Hajee Cassum

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8h 8m 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Idar	2195	Hughes	1	R Bates & Co
" R Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F Bozzoni.
" Bormida	1499	Gavazzo	4	F Bozzoni.
" Newcomen	1332	Hansen	9	R Nixon & Co
" Kt. of St. John	2248	Billett	10	R Nixon & Co.
" W. Hail	2030	Buck	13	E Bates & Co
" Hesper	1760	Smith	16	W & A Graham & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S S. La Seyne	1151	Schmitz	M Maritime Co

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Cathay (s)	Symons	Venice, July 23.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi.
	Vadala (s)	Johnstone	Rangoon, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Kangra, for coast and Calcutta.
" Chilka, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Cathay, for China, &c.
" Idar, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Braunfels, for Hamburgh via Karachi.
" Pekin, for London, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Arrivals. Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	Departures. To.
July.					
23	Canning I G	Black	Somali coast.		
24	Dananhour	Burtow	Hoteida	31	Suez
	Muyun	Peters	Somali coast.	27	Berbera
	Aspataria	Veale	Cardiff		
26	Ferra	Petersen	Cardiff		
	Admiral Nakinoff Russian Men of War	Fedotoff	Colombo	29	Suez
27	Britannia	Orman	Bombay	28	Trieste
	Clan Macleod	Worfolk	London	27	Sydney
28	Feronia	Simmons	Madras	28	London
	Kentigorn	Henderson	Calcutta		Antwerp
	Calliope	Fleetham	Calcutta		Antwerp
	Melbridge	Ward	Calcutta		Antwerp
	Woodcock	Craig	Somali coast.		Somali coast
29	Chusan	Thompson	London	29	Calcutta
	Ethiopia	Frohawk	Zanzibar	30	London
30	Tuna	Blair	Hodeida	31	Hodeida
	Dora Forster	Morgan	New York		China
31	Hereford	Anstis	Calingapatam	1	Marseilles
	Mobile	Cronin	Bombay	3	Jeddah
	Tanjore	Raffin	Jeddah	31	Bombay
	Braunfels	Taree	Antwerp	1	Bombay
August.					
1	Palestina	Desider	Mussowa	2	Mussowa
	Shannon	Edwards	Sydney	1	London
	R Rubattino	Merello	Genoa	1	Bombay
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay		
	Etoile Foch gun boat	Carfort	Obock		
	Braunsweig	Meier	Bremen	2	Australia
2	Empress of China	Tillet	Liverpool		Japan
	Bengal	Barratt	Calcutta		London
	Khiva	Shumacker	Jeddah		Calcutta
	Renown	Ninnes	London		Bombay
	Mayum	Peter	Somali coast.		
3	Caledonia	Dano	New Caledonia		
	Vectis	Seago	Kurrachee	4	Brest
	Castleventry	White	Kurrachee	3	PortSaid F O
4	Woodcock	Craig	Somali coast		Antwerp

Aden 4th August, 1891.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 10.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Drummond s—12 cases whisky, Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer and Co; 10 cases whisky, W A Thurman; 175 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Dadabhoy; 50 cases whisky, R Ramchunder and Co.

Roumania s—2 hogsheads whisky, A N and C S Co-operative Society.

Britannia s—76 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—5 packages earthenware, Oomer Joosub; 50 cases writing slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 6 cases silvered plate glass, Dadabhoy Fakerjee; 11 packages glassware, Moosa Ayoob; 6 packages glassware, H H Ahmed.

FROM LONDON.

Sutlej s—30 cases port invalids, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Peshawur s—5 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Co.

Massilia s—1 hogshead brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

Oriental s—10 cases medicine, Vussonjee Nuthoo and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Idar s—300 cwts mustard seed and 7,260 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 8,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 10,05 cwts linseed J C Busbby and Co; 300 cwts massoor and 2,000 cwts jowari, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts bone-meal, Croft Wells and Co; 6,027 cwts linseed and 15,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 3,340 cwts wheat, H Edjee; 525 cwts wheat, and 750 cwts linseed, L Nupoo; 2,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

Werneth Hall s—82 bales cotton fly, B Pregjee; 375 cwts coiryarn, Veerjee Peerjee; 1,325 cwts myrabollams, H Goculdas; 100 tons linseed oil cake, Thos H Moore and Co; 23 cwts turmeric and 2,129 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—55 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 780 cwts myrabolams, Scwjee Ramjee; 21 bales skins and hides, R Kaderbhoy; 1,050 cwts myrabolams, H Gokaldas; 425 cwts myrabollams, G Moorajee; 227 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 38 bales skins, S Moloobhoy and Co; 14 bales skins, P H A Cader; 9 bales skins, C Alloo; 15 bales skins, Hajee C H Gunny; 23 bales hides and skins, C Jooma and Co; 5 bales hides and skins, R Dhanjee; 122 cwts gum, C Cbuterbhoy; 27 cwts bees wax, K Sooltanally; 225 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 12 bales skins and hides, A Peerbhoy; 29 bales hides, P Damjee; 85 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 12 bales hides, M Abdoola; 220 cwts gum, B Sajun.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt. of St. John s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, Erusthausen and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 600 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co; 100 cwts poppyseed, Erusthausen and Co; 1,650 cwts oil cake, S Hunsraj; 585 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—235 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Idar,—9,800 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts, rapessed, and 2,600 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,091 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,431 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Beyts Craig and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Otto Martin.

Clan Drummond s—400 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—2,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—75 cwts cloves, 112½ cwts ooplete, and 94 cwts olibanum, Kuan Lun Eaoo; 284 cwts sandlewood, C Ebraim.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay s—187 cwts sandlewood, Currimbhoy Ebram; 319 bales twist, S Motilal; 59 bales twist, Khatao M S and W Co; 443 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 173 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 313 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 250 bales twist, M J Abraham; 219 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 200 bales twist, T Moolee Sons and Co; 50 bales twist The China Mills, Ld; 100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 80 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 85 bales twist, Jiva Kika; 160 cwts sandlewood, H M Mooraz; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bormida s—200 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th August, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	9	5	4 p.m.	3	55
Teheran	10	12	34 p.m.	2	13
Suez	10	2	50 p.m.	..	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 10th August, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	25	..	3
" Kurrachee	..	11	..	2
" Madras	2	47	..	1

THE best safeguard for General Health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper compared with imported Preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best Aperient and Blood-Purifying Remedies known. Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SUN, GLARE, & DUST PROTECTORS!!!—Invaluable to those suffering from weak or defective sight. They are cool, clear, and very comfortable, from Rs. 4 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

FRENCH KOKA and KINA of best maker, having 15 medals and 20 diplomas of honor. It warms the body, improves the appetite, stimulates the digestion and invigorates the system strongly recommended by Doctors. Koka Rs. 1-8 per bottle, and Kina Rs. 1-4.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

A DESIRABLE, airy and comfortable BUNGALOW, at Mazagon, (near Hancock Bridge) available from 1st October next. Rent Rs. 110.—Apply to DADY HOMEJEE DADY, "Homejee Hall," Mazagon.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, Neat Assorted Shades. Really Cheap. Rs. 10 per doz. All sizes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

UMBRELLAS for Ladies' and Gent's, from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 25 each.—MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

TOOTH-ACHE TINCTURE, Per Bot. As. 2 only. Best astringent Tooth Powder, per Box As. 5 only. Arca-nut Tooth Paste, per Pot. As. 12 only. Tooth Soap Per Tin As. 8 only.—PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MOTIVALA'S TOOTH POWDER, an elegant Dentifrice which, whilst making the teeth pearly, white, sound and beautiful, strengthens the gums and removes inflammation and pain. It prevents the formation of tartar, stops decay and bleeding and removes discoloration and bad and unpleasant odors. Price per ounce phial 4 annas. For certificates see handbills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

BRANDY.—Gonzalez and Co's well-known Brandy in Wired Bottles. Awarded Gold Medal at Paris Exhibition, 1889. To be had of all Wine Merchants, and Wholesale from D. P. BATHA and Co., Sole Agents.

WANTED a BAND-HAVILDAR, must be capable of instructing Beginners and Conducting a Band. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to BAND PRESIDENT 3rd Beluch Battalion, Loralai.

WANTED A first-class certified ENGINEER for a Mill in Ahmedabad. Only those who have long experience of Mill Engines and gearing should apply with testimonials and stating salary to "K," care of this Paper.

TEA.—From different Tea Plantations in India for sale from 3 Annas up to 2 Rupees a lb. Liberal Discount will be given for large orders.—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisine. Rates moderate.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

TO BE LET.—IN WHOLE or IN PARTS the building in Elphinstone Circle, lately owned and occupied by Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee and Co., as well as the big adjoining Godown. For rent, &c., apply to Messrs. Byrne, Nanjee and Co., near Bank of Bombay, or to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

SUCCESSFUL PHARMACY.—Enterprise ment of our Business has been very rapid in spite of very keen competition.—FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians, 25 years established, 30 Meadow Street, Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

I HAVE always in hand a large Stock of mixed COLOURED FIRS for uses of Mills. Prices low. Samples sent free on application. Up-Country orders promptly executed. ABDUL HUSSEIN MOOLLA KADERBHOY, No. 1, Lane, Kamatypoora.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goliera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (100) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 23
Six Months..... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 3d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.
ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MAN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.
E. NORTON,
[illegible], HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY,
London, August 10 to 17, 1891.
PATRON—H. M. THE QUEEN.
President—H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
THE CONGRESS will be organised in Two Divisions and Ten Sections, viz.:—Division I. Hygiene in nine sections (1. Preventive Medicine; 2. Bacteriology; 3. Relation of the Diseases of Animals to those of Man; 4. Hygiene of Infancy and Childhood; 5. Chemistry and Physics in Relation to Hygiene; 6. Architecture in Relation to Hygiene; 7. Engineering in Relation to Hygiene; 8 Naval and Military Hygiene; 9. State Hygiene). Division II.—Demography—(Demography, Health Statistics, and Industrial Hygiene).
Full particulars and sectional programmes will be forwarded on application to Messrs. KING, KING, & Co., Bombay, and Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta.
All persons interested in the work of the Congress are eligible to become members on payment of One Pound Sterling (apart from any subscription which may be made by them to the Congress Fund) enabling them to receive a copy of the Transactions.
Contributions will be received by the above firms.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.
TOWER AND
TURRET
TIME-KEEPERS
SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.
The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

HAVING an Experienced London IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor BILLIARD BALLS and to undertake other Ivory turning work.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.
NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.
And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18 "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Son Proprietors.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
(KANDY) CEYLON,
OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.
Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.
GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.
HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.
Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.
A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NEW INVENTION.
PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.
N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF (2) LANDED PROPERTIES IN OLD BENGALPURA OR OOMERCARY ROAD.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Gulam Husein Miya Jan, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th August, 1891, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, all the right, title, interest, and claim of the above insolvent in or to the landed properties, which are the subjects of a Trust by one Shaik Meeyan Jan valad Shaik Adam Soobedar Soortee, deceased, the father of the above insolvent. The said Trust properties consist of two houses situate at Bengalpora or Oomercarry Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, August 11, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 10.

WE have no telegraphic Market advices to chronicle in this column this evening, the latest news by wire having been included in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc. Rs.		4,91,554
Do. Branches.....	Dec.	"	65,772
Other Deposits.....		"	2,04,236
Government Securities	Inc.	"	54,798
Loans		"	4,61,995
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	2,05,234
Cash with other Banks		"	83,879
Cash and Currency Notes		"	7,74,400

There has been nothing in the state of trade (which has continued very quiet, not to say dull) nor in outside influences, to affect the position of Money during the past week, and accordingly the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon, though it shows a decrease of 7¾ lakhs in the Cash Balance since the date of the previous Return, making it stand at 324½ lakhs, discloses no important change in any item. The most noticeable changes are an increase of 4¼ lakhs in Loans, and an addition to Public Deposits; but a small decrease in Private Deposits is counterbalanced by a falling off to the same extent in Bills Discounted, leaving a net increase in the trade demand of about 4½ lakhs.

COTTON.—Business has continued to be on a small scale in this market, but prices, following the lead of New York and Liverpool, have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, with a steady feeling at the rise. Exporters, however, have bought nothing whatever to-day; and the Mills have taken only 1,700 bales, consisting of 500 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 156; 400 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 176; 200 each of Indore, at Rs. 167; and Ujein Ginned, at Rs. 179; 150 each of Barsee, at Rs. 170; and Pachora, at Rs. 153; and 100 Jafferabad, at Rs. 160 per candy.

The official telegraphic weather and Cotton crop reports published to-day are, on the whole, of a favourable tenor. There had been a fall of 3 to 4½ inches of rain in the Delhi and Cawnpore districts of the Bengal circle, improving the prospects of the crop; while at Agra, sowing was making good progress, and the plants were flourishing at Beawar. There had been little rain, since the date of the last report, in the Oomrawuttee circle, where a sufficiency for present wants had fallen, and the plants were flourishing in all the districts, though fine weather was needed at Khangaum and Barsee. A break in the weather was also wanted at Broach for weeding purposes; but there were intervals of sunny weather, and the Cotton plants looked well. In the Dhollera circle, sowing operations were completed at Bhownugger, and they had began at Dhollera itself, but in the Veerumgaum district the sowing of the crop was still retarded by too much rain.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent for export to-day in a steady market, and on the basis of previous quotations.

SEEDS also have been steady in tone, and a moderate business has been passing. *Linseed* is quoted as before; but the price of *Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed* has been put up an anna per cwt., and we now quote:—

Linseed.....	Rs. 6-9-0 to Rs. 6-12-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat	7-14-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	7-5-0 to " 7-5-6	"
Do. Red do.	6-11-0 to " 6-14-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	697	bales
Wheat	10,931	cwts.
Linseed.....	5,581	"
Rapeseed	3,078	"
Poppyseed	744	"
Groundnuts.....	2,399	"
Castorseed	2,988	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. A ready August steamer is reported to have been taken for here at home at 22s. per ton for one picked port. The freight of St. John (s), ready, has fixed up for Dunkirk, with Seeds only, at 21s. 3d. per ton; and the Cuba (s), for late August loading, has been berthed for Dunkirk, and has engaged most of her cargo from speculators, at 21s. 6d. per ton for Wheat and Seeds. Measurement cargo for Liverpool has been taken by the ready steamer Werneth Hall, at 22s. 6d. per ton. The Iran (s), for September loading, has made further engagements for Marseilles, at 20s. 6d. per ton. The rate for wheat to Liverpool by ready steamer was incorrectly printed in our Saturday's report at 20s. 6d., instead of 21s. 6d., at which the business was done.

EXCHANGE has been quiet to-day. A fair amount of Bank Demand was sold in the morning at Is. 5 11-32d, but the rate afterwards became doubtful. Scarcely any Merchants' Bills have come out, and buyers of three months' sight Credits at Is. 5¼d. did not find many offering. Bank telegraphic was quoted at Is. 5 7 16d. for December, and Is. 5 25-32d. for January transfer, ready rates closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	Is. 5 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	Is. 5 9-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.....	Is. 5 13-32d.	"
Credits do.	Is. 5¼d.	"
Francs do.	1·84½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a little weak for Money to-day, and 107¾ was quoted for Fours until near the close, when 107 13-16 was again named; but Saturday's rates for Account, say 107⅞ for this month's settlement, and 107 7-16 for the end of September, have been maintained in a steady though quiet market. The rate for 4½ per Cents. is quite nominal.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Scrip has been out of favour, and we note a decline in a number of cases at our quotations. Otherwise the market has been quiet, generally at previous rates.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 8.
The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 8.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here this evening.

COLOMBO, AUG. 9.
The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s s Thisbe, from Hongkong, left this for Bombay this evening.

SINGAPORE, AUG. 10.
The P and O Company's s s Teheran (extra) left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.
The P and O Company's s s Thibet (extra) from Bombay arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, AUG. 10.
The P and O Company's s s Gwalior (extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, AUG. 10
The Orient Line Mail Steamer Oruba, from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 8.
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3¼
The Manchester Market has been firmer.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	96
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77⅛
4½ per cent. "	76⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
Bar Silver	45⅜

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 10.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
Telegrams for Antofa Gusta, Iquique, and remaining offices in Chili may be in preconcerted language, but are sent at sender's risk.
Bangkok-Saigon line still interrupted.
Cable Suakim-D'Jeddah interrupted. Postal Service Suez-D'Jeddah irregular.
Mail for Mauritius closes at Aden about noon, Tuesday 11.
Siberian lines interrupted between Habarowk and Vladiwostok.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.
JUSSAWALLA—August 10, at Slater Road, Chikulwady, Cooverjee Cawasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla. Funeral at 7 o'clock this morning.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.
WATSON—July 18, at Hendre, Overton Park, Cheltenham, wife of Dep-Surg Gen G A Watson, Bengal Army (Retired), of a son.

MARRIAGES.
AINSLIE—MOORE—July 15, at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, Percival, son of Mr Ainslie, of Delgaty, Aberdeenshire, to Beatrice Brabazon, daughter of Mr C Moore, late I C S.
CLERK—SARGENT—July 16, at Holy Trinity, Paddington, Maj-Gen Thomas Clerk, late Madras Staff Corps, to Zillah, daughter of late Richard Sargent.
O'REILLY—CONINGHAM—July 18, at St Augustine's Church, Tumbridge-wells, Brig-Surg J J O'Reilly, to Laura, daughter of late Lt Gen Coningham, Madras Cavalry.
RAWLINSON—FORRESTER—July 21, in the Cathedral, Canterbury, Lieut Charles Brooke Rawlinson, Assist-Commissioner, Peshawur, to Wilhelmina Cruickshank, daughter of late David Forrester, of Glasgow.
WEGG-PROSSER—BROOKE—July 16, at St Frances' Church, Notting-hill, by the Rev Father Tasker, John Francis Wegg-Prosser, Capt in the 3rd Batt Rifle Brigade, eldest son of F R Wegg-Prosser, Esq, of Belmont, Hereford, to Florence Isabel, second daughter of Col T Henry Barston Brooke, of H M's Indian Staff Corps.

DEATHS.
GREAVES—July 13, Rev G H V Greaves, B A, (C M S), son of late Rev R P Greaves, M A (C M S Bengal), aged 25.
IRVINE—July 21, at Arundel-gardens, W Mariane, widow of late Lieut-Col A Irvine, C B, Bengal Engineers, and sometime Director of Works to the Admiralty.
MADDEN—July 20, at Blackheath, James Madden, of Bayswater, Oriental Publisher, aged 83.
MUTER—July 18, at Portland terrace, Southsea, Maj-Gen St J O Muter, Bom S C, Retired, aged 68.
NEILL—July 19, at Ryder-street, St James's, Andrew Charles Brisbane Neill, late of the Madras Medical Service, aged 77.
REID—July 16, at Rhinsdale House, Baillieston, John Reid, formerly of Calcutta, son of late Alex Reid, dyer, Govan, aged 52.
SELLS—July 17, at Edenhill, Tonbridge, Catherine Loveday, the wife of Arthur Sells, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and daughter of late Maj-Gen E A Cumberlege, Bengal Army, aged 41.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1891.

SEEING that Lancashire manufacturers devote so much of their attention to the manner in which the cotton mills of Bombay and of India are worked, it is but fair that we should make note of certain facts which have come out in the court of the inquiry carried on by the Labour Commission appointed by Parliament. At a meeting of the Commission on July 9th, Mr. Birtwistle, the Secretary to the North-Eastern Lancashire Weavers' Association, and of the United Textile Factory Workers, spoke from the point of view of the employés. He was able to speak with full knowledge, having been a member of the Depression of Trade Commission, and deputed with Sir William Houldsworth to represent the English Cotton Trade at the Berlin Conference. Of the two hundred thousand persons represented by the Association, 38 per cent. are males, and 62 per cent. females, five per cent. in one case, and nine in the others being half-timers, the whole of whom were children between ten and fourteen years. The standard in the schools which a child must pass before he ceases to be a half-timer varies in different districts. In some it is the second, in others the third, all the standards being very low. Looking at things from the standpoint of the workpeople, which as we shall see presently, is very different from that of the employer, Mr. Birtwistle pronounced the cotton trade to be a growing industry, giving as his reason that the output is progressive—progressive apparently in all things but profits. Wages are paid partly by the week, partly by the piece, and are fixed by joint committees of employers and employed. The work-people complain of deductions from their wages, for causes for which they are not responsible. They have to pay for a supply of hot water, for the cost of oiling the looms, for breaking worn-out machinery, and for damage to material which was really spoiled before it came into their hands, but could not be rejected at the time. Very naturally the employers contend that the fines are only inflicted for the spoiling of goods through carelessness, and that they never cover more than a third of the value of the goods injured. The overlookers are almost invariably paid a commission on the work turned out by the weavers. If the output is not up to the mark they are taken to task by the employers, and consequently they have a double motive to drive the weavers unduly. The weavers, though working by the piece, would prefer at times to take it more easily, but they are overdriven by the overlookers, and those who do not turn out a great deal are sometimes discharged; they have to toil their very utmost during working hours. This is not the system in Indian cotton mills; the hands would mutiny. Mr. Birtwistle affirms that the provisions of the Factory Act as to the working hours are evaded. A few minutes are stolen from the breakfast hour, a few from the dinner hour, and the hands are kept on a few minutes after closing time. On this point a mill proprietor was interrogated very closely by the Commissioners; he could not say that it was not the case that men are kept on the lookout for the Inspector when mills are kept running over time; or that one mill telegraphs or telephones to another that the Inspector is coming; he believed it used to be done when the Inspectors lived at a distance, but now that they live near at hand it would be impossible.

Several of the witnesses representing the Lancashire mill-workers declare that the inspection is very inefficient and little more than nominal; ventilation and anything else is good when they come and becomes bad as before when they go away: the steaming is always done in closed unventilated sheds. An alarming number of deaths from consumption amongst the operatives results from the employment of steam to swell the bulk of the cotton, and add to the weight of the fabric. The operatives are, in the opinion of Mr. Birtwistle, on the whole satisfied with the present working hours, and fear that a reduction would injure the trade unless it be accomplished by an international agreement. Employment in the Lancashire Cotton Trade is, however, fairly regular; latterly there has been little short time. Accidents to children from the shuttle are frequent, and a much more effective system of inspection than that at present in use is desirable. Weavers generally work till about fifty years of age. It is common to find the mother and several children at work in the mill, which is undesirable as the mother ought to be in care of the home. But the fact is that in Lancashire the average workman is unable by his own earnings to keep his family in decent comfort, and the consequence is that the wife and the children have to work in the mill also. Competition which presses most strongly, it is in a sense satisfactory to hear, is not that of India, but that of the mills on the Continent. It is this which prevents a reduction of the hours of labour. This witness freely admitted that the workers now get a larger share of the profits earned by labour and capital than they obtained twenty years ago. They are getting what he termed a fair, but what the employers deem, an excessive, share of the profits. But he holds that they are often unduly oppressed, and smaller employers especially make them work overtime without extra pay. From another witness we learn that since 1884 there have been twenty-three strikes, which cost the Association an average of nearly a thousand pounds a piece, to say nothing of public subscriptions to a nearly equal amount. This representative witness complained to the Commission that the temperature in the weaving-sheds is 90°, the provisions of the Factory Act of 1889 being disregarded in spite of the efforts of the workmen to have it carried out. The deaths from chest-diseases are much more numerous amongst the weavers than amongst other classes of labourers. If it were not for the steaming of the cotton cloth to increase the weight, this work could be done in a temperature of 60° to 65°. The practice of steaming originated in the time of the cotton famine, and has been kept up ever since.

On the other hand Mr. Albert Simpson, cotton spinner, and manufacturer at Preston, declares that the working of the cotton mills is particularly healthy. He also points out that during the last thirty-five years the wages of the operatives increased twenty-five to fifty per cent. while the price of most commodities has fallen. During the last ten years the profits of cotton mills all over Lancashire have not averaged five per cent., and he gives it as his opinion that the operatives are getting rather more than their fair share of the profits, indeed the whole of the profits are going into their pockets and nothing is left for the proprietors. The returns of limited liability companies are misleading, for they often show high profits which were not really earned. This view he sustained by the fact that the shares of the companies professing to earn a large profit are at a discount and not at a premium. The returns are made with a view to attract capital to form united companies; the bubble he thinks will burst some day. Mr. Simpson does not regard the cotton trade as a progressing industry, and he foresees that the pinch of foreign competition will considerably increase during the next few years. The wages of the work people, though not absolutely too high, have absorbed nearly all the profits of the trade as is shown in this, among various ways, that no mills are now built or enlarged by old firms. All the new capital, according to Mr. Simpson, is brought in by limited liability companies, which in many cases pay dividends that they have not earned, in order to deceive investors. When asked to account for the fact that the income-tax returns from Lancashire have increased, the witness stated that he knew firms which have paid tax on large incomes year after year, when they had not earned six-pence. Employers of labour complain bitterly of the intimidation by picketting and otherwise resorted to by the work-people to force up wages. On the whole, judging from the evidence of representative witnesses before the Labour Commission the lot of Lancashire manufacturers is not a happy one. The same may be said with equal truth of that of Lancashire mill-hands.

A CAPTIOUS attack on the procedure adopted at the meetings of the University Senate just concluded, in which a detailed syllabus of studies and examinations for the B. A. degree was discussed and adopted, might perhaps pass without notice but for the fact that it is calculated to convey a wholly erroneous idea of the way in which business is conducted by the University. The writer indeed insinuates that this is about as bad as it well could be. The procedure is described as "astonishing if anything of that kind could astonish in Bombay now." It is quite true that there have been incidents in connection with the University in recent years of a regrettable nature, and that its administration in various respects has left something to be desired, but those aberrations were in no way connected with the conduct of the deliberations of the Faculties or Senate, and moreover came to an end many months ago. The rules of debate for the guidance of the Senate are contained in Chapter VIII. of the bye-laws, and cover no less than 31 different sections. They are modelled on the standing orders of the House of Commons, under which only one resolution and one amendment can be before the House at one time. As soon as any amendment is carried it is incorporated into the original resolution or question, and the question as amended becomes the resolution before the House, and liable to all the incidents of the original resolution. Finally, when all the amendments are disposed of, the question in its ultimate form is resolved in the affirmative or negative. Another provision of the rules is that notice has to be given of all amendments, so that at the beginning of a Senate debate every member knows all the propositions and all the amendments that are to be discussed, and has to make his choice between them. This procedure no doubt excludes happy thoughts occurring during the progress of a debate, but it was presumably adopted in order to secure the careful deliberation appropriate to the proceedings of a learned body dealing with matters of far reaching importance. The simple answer to the ungracious attack on the procedure adopted at the recent meetings is that these rules of debate as prescribed in the bye-laws were strictly followed—the statement to the contrary is quite incorrect. It is complained—as "worst of all"—that great latitude was allowed to the mover of the resolution. This was Mr. Oxenham, and it appears that he took occasion in his opening speech to refer to some of the amendments of which notice had been given, and to refute them in advance. This, according to our contemporary, was an astonishing breach of correct procedure, and the Vice-Chancellor deserves to be denounced for not closing the opener's mouth and forbidding him to refer to any of the amendments until after they had been moved and seconded. A more ridiculous piece of pedantry was probably never embedded in a leading article, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood's procedure would indeed have deserved to be called astonishing if he had done anything of the kind. Mr. Oxenham was perfectly in order, not only according to the rules of debate of the University, but according to any code of rules ever drawn. He was entitled to refer to objections which had actually been taken to the scheme he was advocating, and also to objections which might conceivably occur to a critic's mind. It is one of the most familiar commonplaces of debate for a speaker to refute objectors in anticipation, and a Chairman would be open to serious remark who should attempt to curtail the discretion of a speaker in such a matter. It is not even alleged that Mr. Oxenham repeated his objections to the amendments when they came formally before the Senate, and as a matter of fact he did not do so, and the course pursued saved time. So much for the "worst of all." Another astonishing departure from sound procedure, it appears, was putting the whole scheme of twenty-six separate sections as a single resolution. The reply to this criticism is that such is the course prescribed by the rules, and that it is on the whole the simplest and most expeditious way of getting through the business. The prescribed course in no way interfered with full and free discussion, for, as a matter of fact, several modifications were readily adopted. Another complaint is that the chairman would not allow speakers, or rather a speaker, to hark back to a section of the scheme which had already been dealt with, and this, no doubt, he did. But in doing this he was merely following the rules and universal practice. We should like to see Mr. Speaker's face if any member of the House of Commons proposed to amend a clause in a question preceding any clause already amended. The chairman can hardly be taken to task for ruling according to all precedent. It is finally complained that the chairman substituted a procedure of his own in putting the question. But we learn from those who were present, and closely followed the procedure, that all he did was to slightly abridge the somewhat elaborate formula prescribed by the rules when putting some of the last amendments, after the full ceremonial had been gone through numerous times, and when it became necessary to somewhat hurry on. In this course also the Vice-Chancellor had the full support of the Senate, and the objection is unpractical and pedantic, for it is not even alleged that either individual or interest was injured thereby. So far then as the specific instances adduced to support the general charge of incorrect or slovenly procedure are concerned there is seen to be something less than no ground for the attack. It is worth while to [illegible] erroneous impression liable to be produced by such an article as a sound procedure in a deliberative body is a matter of public importance, and the proceedings of the University Senate have hitherto been regarded as creditable to the business capacity of that body. Even on the present occasion the critic cannot deny that a somewhat complicated and detailed syllabus of study and examinations was adequately discussed, amended and passed, in two sittings of two hours each, and apart from all other considerations a procedure which secured so satisfactory a result can hardly have been so radically defective as described.

THE world is very wide, and when the ex-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce affirms that his successor "stands alone" in giving expression to a particular view of the silver question he can scarcely be mindful of the riskiness of absolute proposition. Mr. Forrest ventured, as Chairman of the Bank of Bombay, to express a desire that the Government of India may see its way to join in any movement that will fix by legislation the relative values of gold and silver. Mr. Beaufort, anxious that the pious opinions of the Chairman of the Bank of Bombay shall not be accepted as the declarations, *excathedra*, of the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, turns to the records, and seeks to prove, that his successor in the chair stands alone, Arius, by one of its resolutions, rather than *Athanasius, contra mundum*, in believing that anything of the kind is possible. A resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of five years ago may fairly be cited as proving what the Chamber, by a majority, thought in the year of grace 1886. It proves that, but it proves nothing more, and it does not even forbid the conjecture that ever within the Chamber, as outside of it, there may have been a certain recasting of views on the subject. A Royal Commission has sat in the interval, and has

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE FAILURE OF THE RUSSIAN HARVEST.

A TERRIBLE FAMINE THREATENING

ST. PETERSBURGH, Aug. 9.

The distress in Russia caused by the failure of the crops is daily increasing, and a terrible famine appears to be inevitable. In many parts of the country the peasants are reduced to the necessity of eating boiled grass.

THE HEALTH OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

DISQUIETING RUMOURS.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.

The health of the Emperor William is causing anxiety.

It is rumoured that the accident his Majesty met with by falling on board his yacht, whilst cruising off Norway, was due to a fit. Ever since the accident the Emperor has remained on board.

Her Majesty the Empress reached Kiel to-day, and immediately went on board the royal yacht.

ROYAL VISIT TO A RUSSIAN MAN-OF-WAR.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales paid a visit yesterday to the Russian cruiser Admiral Korniloff, which is now lying at Spithead.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The *New York Herald* publishes an account of an interview with Mr. W. Lidderdale, the Governor of the Bank of England. Mr. Lidderdale is reported to have declared that the rumours of a coming financial panic are baseless. The losses sustained in the Argentine Republic have brought people to their senses. English banks and speculators, he said, had been taught a severe lesson, but all losses would be paid, leaving the osers poorer but solvent.

THE CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY

The programme of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, which opens in London to-day, embraces the widest subjects. It is expected that over eighteen hundred delegates will take part in the Congress.

Extensive arrangemetns have been made for the entertainment of the visitors. Mr. Holt-Hallett has notified his intention of raising a discussion on the factory question.

CEYLON *VS.* CHINA TEA.

The Board of Trade returns show a further decline in the consumption of China tea, and also prove that the demand for Ceylon tea is ever on the increase.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS ORDERED TO CHINA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

Orders have been issued for the despatch of American Warships to China in connection with roubles which are expected to arise there.

THE DUFFERIN HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 10.

The foundation stone of a New Dufferin Hospital t Cawnpore is to be laid by the Lieutenant Go vernor to-day.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO CAWNPORE.

It is understood the chief object of the Lieutenant Governor's visit to Cawnpore is the discussion of ways and means for the proposed Waterworks to be taken in hand as soon as possible.

SHOCKING MURDERS AT MANIPUR.

The Manipuri dak runners were murdered and scalped on the 5th instant. The Nagas are supposed to have committed the outrage in the middle of the afternoon.

ADDRESS TO DR. CLEGHORN.

On Saturday afternoon Doctor Cleghorn, the departing Civil Surgeon of Lucknow, was entertained at the Baradari by the nobility and gentry of Lucknow, and was presented with an address which was numerously signed, and was accompanied by a magnificent silver bowl. Doctor Cleghorn replied in a modest and feeling speech, which was loudly applauded. The band of the 10th Native Infantry was present, and the hall, which was crowded, showed up grandly. The principal members of the civil and military communities were present, including the *elite* of native society.

WINDING UP OF THE RAILWAY SERVICE PRESS, LIMITED.

On Saturday Mr. D. Bannerji, Barrister-at-Law on behalf of the Railway Service Press, Limited, presented a petition to the District Judge of Allahabad for the voluntary winding up of the Company under the supervision of the Court. The Judge fixed the 20th instant, after the Court re opens from the Mohurrum holidays, for the hearing of the petition, as he considered the matter one of importance, and requiring him to read over the papers before passing any orders.

FIRE AT MEERUT.

The house known as Kunkerwallee Kothi at the end of the Mall in Meerut was, on Saturday evening at 7 p.m., destroyed by fire. It is believed to be the work of incendiaries.

EXCESSIVE RAINFALL AT MEERUT.

Vast sheets of water are lying about the districts of Merut, and if more rain falls it is feared the result will be nearly as bad as if the drought had lasted.

IMPROVEMENT IN GRAIN RATES.

The seed grains for the monsoon crops have come down to four seers per rupee, though the present rates are improving.

THE MANIPUR SENTENCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

The Sanapatti was condemned to death for waging war against the Queen and for abetting the Murder of British officers, and sentenced to be hanged. The regent and the third brother Samu Henjaba were convicted of waging war against the Queen and condemned to death; but the Government of India has commuted the sentence in their cases and made it to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. The Tongal General will be hanged for abetment of murder.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 10.

The Legislative Council met to-day and the Boiler Inspection Bill, as amended, was approved. The Council will assemble on Saturday, 22nd instant, for the passing of the Bill. Sir Raymond West's amendment of sections was further discussed, the Hon'bles Messrs. Yajnik, Visram, Desai, and Forrest, speaking against its acceptance, and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, J. G. Moore, and Sir Raymond West, supporting. The former contended that no case had been made out for giving permission or powers to Government for the inspection of prime movers, whilst the latter contended that the power was permissive and not compulsory, and that no facts could be adduced to show that the power given in the Act of 1887 had been harmful to owners of engines or abused by Government. On a division Sir Raymond West's amendment was carried by 9 to 3. The Bill to amend the Bombay General Clauses Act was read the third time without discussion.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 10.

The match between Lord Wenlock's team and Lord Harris' team opens at 12 noon to-morrow. The teams are as follows:—Lord Wenlock's team—Major Bruce, Captain of team; Captain Lloyd, Captain Godden, Captain Stevens, Messrs. Horsbingh, Teorys, Wintour, Rowe, Dent, Poore, and Boome. Lord Harris' team—Colonel Rhodes, Captain of team; Major Von Donop, Messrs. E. E. Steel, Clark, Raikes, Wilkins, Bowden, Smith, Hill, Trask, and Usborn.

FOXHOUND MEET AT SIRVOR.

Mr. Rogers' fox hound meeting took place this morning on Sirvor Road field, about 25 persons being present, including a few ladies. A jack was found half a mile north of the road, and he ran in the direction of Sister Hill, the hounds being fast on his track. On crossing Lohogaon Road there was a slight check, but the hounds soon packed by line, again followed jack beyond the Sister Hills several miles distant. The ploughed ground over which they went tried the horses rather severely, and about two miles beyond the Sisters, jack made his way into a garden, where he secreted himself, and as it was getting late the field returned homewards, having travelled over six miles in a run. There were present in the field, Generals Gatacke and Hogg, Dr. Bull Mrs. Newnham Smith, Mrs. Beckham, Dr. Bourke, Mr. Fletcher, and Miss Merewether.

CHOLERA ON A STEAMSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

The steamer Duke of Devonshire, on arrival from Calcutta on Saturday, reported that the chief officer and five men had died from cholera. The disease is attributed to Calcutta water.

DISTRESS IN THE CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

In an interview I have had with a missionary, stationed in the Chingleput district, and who has an intimate knowledge of the people, he said that the distress is undoubtedly increasing, though the number of persons seeking for employment on relief works is not increasing. The Government officials are doing all they can to prevent starvation. The higher officials especially are very active in organising relief and supervising operations; but the great drawback to success is corruption on the part of subordinates who give short allowances when they are not watched. The food given is coarse, but sufficient to maintain the recipients. There is room for much private assistance among the sick and weakly low caste males and also females. Much difficulty is, however, experienced in selecting persons for private relief. All persons who appear able to work are sent to officials, and are refused private aid.

THE DRAFT BUILDING BY-LAWS.

The members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation met yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. George Cotton, when further consideration was given to the proposed building by-laws for the city of Bombay. A very protracted and important debate took place with reference to section 23 which deals with the dimensions and quality of timbers and wood work to be used in new buildings. Mr. Morris (of the firm of Messrs. Gostling and Morris) raised a number of objections to the provisions made in the section, and in the course of his remarks said it was no part of the duties of the Municipality to instruct the public in the matter of house-building and to give the dimensions of all the parts of a house. It was sufficient for them to lay down broad general rules which would provide for the safety of the public and the responsibility of all the rest must be thrown upon the persons who built. By giving the specific instructions contained in their schedules the Municipality were accepting the responsibility which attached to the position of the architect, and if anything went wrong with a building the Municipality would have to bear the blame. His objections to the section were fourfold: (1) that there was no urgent need for it as build, ings failed not from weak floors but weak foundations and walls; (2) that there would be practical difficulties with its working which could not be surmounted; (3) that the English municipal authorities had not attempted what the clause aimed at; and (4) that the Municipality was accepting a responsibility which ought not to be upon it, and relieving private individuals from the responsibility of their action. He also strongly objected to the stipulation that only teakwood should be used in beams and joists of 10 feet and above in length and that trusses and principals and hip rafter and ridges should also be all of teak.

Mr. Jugmohundas Vandrawandas objected to the clause *in toto*.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had most carefully considered this particular by-law, not only in conjunction with his own official adviser but with other professional advisers, whose advice it was competent for him to obtain, and it was impossible for him, having due regard to the safety of the public to, consent to any further emendation of the by-law beyond that which was contained in the amendment proposed by Mr. Carroll at the previous meeting. Of course it would be open for any gentleman to make any representation to Government on the subject, but in his opinion Government was more likely to say that it was not sufficiently stringent rather than that it was too stringent. Mr. Hassanbhai Visram observed that the section if passed would very greatly restrict the building operations in Bombay. Mr. K. M. Shroff objected to the use of all inflammable materials in the construction of roofs being prohibited, as it was impossible to have waterproof roofs in India without using such materials. After a deal of further discussion the debate on section 23 was postponed until the remaining sections have been disposed of. Sections 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 having been passed with little or no alteration the Corporation adjourned. We hold over a detailed report of the proceedings.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 24.

The only political event of importance is the result of the Wisbech election. The return of the Liberal candidate, by such a substantial majority, is a curious commentary on the boast that the success of the German Emperor's visit had converted the whole country to Conservatism, and is particularly unwelcome to the Tory party, just as they were congratulating themselves on the legislative successes of the moribund session, and the apparently agreeable outlook for the Unionist cause. If, as some people declare, Lord Salisbury was planning a surprise dissolution and using Mr. Balfour to put the Liberals on the wrong scent, the victory of Mr. Brand, among the agricultural labourers of the Fen country, will make the noble Marquis think twice before he hastily appeals to the country.

Sir Douglas Galton, K. C. B., has written an article for the August number of the *Nineteenth Century* on the forthcoming International Congress of Hygiene and Demography. As Sir Douglas has been at the head of the organization from the time it was decided to hold the Seventh Congress in England, and as he is, moreover, a member of the permanent committee, what he has to say should prove interesting. The Fishmongers' Company have decided to give a banquet in their historic hall on the 6th proximo in honour of the members of the Congress. Unfortunately few of the distinguished foreign delegates will have arrived, but I understand that India is likely to be well represented. The *Homeward Mail*, which never loses an opportunity of scolding the Indian cotton manufacturers for their apparent indifference to English opinion at home, says: "As Dr. Bahadhurji's nomination by the Government of India fell through, the millowners have seemingly plucked up spirit enough to spend a little money in putting their case, in reply to Mr. Hallett, fairly before the Congress. If the candid advice we, followed by other Anglo-Indian journals, have given them in this country has led to this tardy step, we may congratulate the Bombay millowners. Their apathy, in the face of the attacks to which they were being subjected in influential papers throughout Great Britain, was simply suicidal. It will not, however, be safe for them to take it for granted that a discussion in the Indian Section of the Congress will do much good, unless it is energetically followed up." Your contemporary is not quite accurate in referring to "the Indian Section." There is no Indian Section as such, any more than there is a French Section, or a German Section. As previously mentioned, one afternoon is to be set apart for Sir William Moore, who was invited by the organizers of the Congress to prepare a paper on the progress of sanitation in India. With Sir William Moore's approval, it has been decided to treat Surgeon Major Hendley's paper on Sanitation in the Rajputana States, and Dr. Burjorjee's on Sanitation in Bhownugger as addenda, and they will be read on the same occasion. Other offers of papers relating to India have been referred to the Secretaries of the different Sections. For instance, Mr. Baldwin Latham's contribution has been accepted in Section VII (Engineering in relation to Hygiene) and Mr. Holt Hallett's in Division II (Demography). The ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, was approached with a view to his bringing to the notice of the Congress the spread of certain diseases among the military forces in India. Section IX (State Hygiene) although like every other section overwhelmed with papers, recognised the importance of the question, and was willing to make the necessary arrangements, but Sir C. Arbuthnot will, I fear, be unable to respond to the request of the Indian Committee. He would probably require to write out for statistics, and as the Congress meets on the 10th of August this, of course, is out of the question. I dare say some allusion will be made to the somewhat unsavoury matter by Sir William Moore in his paper, on which he has been engaged for some months past, and which will probably be the most exhaustive document included in the transactions. A friend of mine, on hearing of all the social gatherings arranged for in connection with the Congress—banquets, receptions, conversazioni, garden parties, etc., asked: "Is it Hygiene?" I am not sure that it is. At any rate the staying powers of those sanitarians who go through the programme religiously will be put to a severe test. I hear that two thousand persons are expected at one garden party alone, that of Baroness Burdett Coutts; while some four thousand invitations will be issued for the conversazione to be held in the South Kensington Museum on the Friday night. It is possible that some special *tamasha* may be organized for the Indian delegates, of whom there must be some 50 or 60. Surgeon-Major Sinclair, the delegate appointed by the Burma authorities, arrived in town to-day from Rangoon. Deputy Surgeon General H. Cook, Deputy Surgeon General H. Vandyke Carter and Brigade-Surgeon I. B. Lyon have been chosen as the representatives of the Bombay University—an excellent selection. It is rumoured that the Eighth Congress will be held at Buda Pesth, but in what year I have not heard. As the Hungarians are strong adherents of the Congress, it is only right that their capital should be visited. The previous Congresses have been held in Brussels, Paris, Turin, Geneva, the Hague, and Vienna. Some of the Continental visitors will, I fancy, find our ways a little irksome. For instance, if they want a pipe or cigar, while business is proceeding, they will have to go to a room reserved exclusively for the purpose. In some things, at all events, we are less free and easy than our neighbours. The discussion on smoke prevention will not in London take place in a suffocating cloud of tobacco smoke. Such a thing would, it appears, be quite *comme il faut* in Berlin, where, I am told, it is the rule on such occasions to "smoke everywhere."

A serious attempt is at last to be made to do proper honour to Mr. Bradlaugh's memory. Miss Ada Bayley ("Edna Lyall") has written more than one powerful and moving appeal to the public to make provision for his surviving daughter, who is the wife of a young printer. The idea was one that commended itself to many of Mr. Bradlaugh's friends, but no one seemed anxious to take the lead. A committee has at length been formed, and they have issued an urgent circular to M. P.'s and others. The Committee consists of Sir W. Foster, M.P.; Mr. Joshua Rowntree, M.P., who is, I believe, a Quaker; Mr. A. D Acland, M.P.; Mr. J. A. Picton, M.P.; Mr. W. A. Hunter, M.P.; Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P.; Mr. F. A. Channing, M.P.; Mr. C. Fenwick, M.P.; Mr. T. Bont, M.P.; Mr. M. P. Manfield, M.P.; (Treasurer) and Mr. William Digby, C.I.E.; (Honorary Secretary). I observe that all these gentlemen are Liberals. The Committee have power to add to their number, and if they have not already done so, they ought to ask some Conservatives to cooperate. All Tory M. P.'s are not like the honorable gentleman who excused himself from attending Mr. Bradlaugh's funeral, because he did not know what his clergyman would say. Two Radical members, the great Scotch brewer, Mr. McEwen, and the proprietor of the well-known Alkali Works at Northwich, have each subscribed £50. Other subscribers up to date are: Sir E. Watkin, M.P.; Mr. J. Joicey, M.P.; Mr. Potter, M.P.; Mr. Isaac Holden, M.P.; Mr. W. Rathbone, M.P.; Sir Joseph Pease, M.P.; Mr. M P. Manfield, M.P.; who each gave £10; the Hon. Philip Stanhope, M.P.; Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P.; Mr. J. E. Ellis, M.P.; Mr. T. D. Bolton, M.P.; Mr. F. H. Evans, M.P.; Mr. Alfred Barnes, M.P.; Mr. W. A. Hunter, M.P.; and Mr. William Digby, who each contributed £5, and Mr. C. Fenwick, M.P., and Mr. T. Burt, M.P.

The Maharaja of Bhawnagar's remarkable invitation and exhortation to the junior members of the Rajput families has been telegraphed to the papers here, and has attracted considerable notice. One London paper observes that the Maharaja gives proof of a wise patriotism that is even more admirable than the loyalty of which his action is a signal proof. Another journal hopes that the young Rajput addressed will heed the Maharaja's "spirited appeal." One or two distinguished Anglo-Indians, with whom I have had a hurried conversation to-day, express the opinion that the action of the Bhawnagar ruler may have a far reaching effect. His Highness's counsels will probably not escape criticism, but he is surrounded by sagacious advisers, and it is thought that he would not have as it were exercised his parental authority without careful consideration. So far I have heard nothing but praise here for the courage, wisdom, and loyalty that seem to have actuated Maharaja Takht Singhji in his endeavours to prevent the moral deterioration of a noble and warlike race.

I hear that the Imperial Institute is expected to be out of the builder's hands by the end of the year. In the meantime the new governing body that takes the place of the organizing committee is settling down to work. The first meeting was held yesterday at Marlborough House under the presidency of the Prince of Wales. Some seventy or more Governors were present. Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley, C. S. I., Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, Sir Owen Burne, and Sir John Strachey were among the 30 Governors nominated by his Royal Highness to form the executive council. Sir Alexander Wilson is appointed a member of the Finance Committee, and Sir W. W. Hunter, a member of the Committee of Selection. There is a slight error in the account of the proceedings that appear in this morning's papers, and which is apparently an official communication. It is stated that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Sir W. W. Hunter have been selected as Governors by, instead of for, Indian Institutions. All the Governors of the Institute who represent Indian interests were nominated by the Secretary of State. Viscount Cross has shown conspicuous fairness, one might almost say magnanimity, in conferring what is an honorable distinction on two gentlemen, one of whom in regard to Home politics, and both in regard to Indian politics, are his opponents. Yesterday's meeting took place in a rather fine but plainly furnished dining-room. The walls were papered with red, and the only conspicuous objects, besides a fine side-board and some arms, are four portraits, those of the Queen, the late Prince Consort, the late Emperor Frederick, and his widow. Just as the meeting broke up, the Prince of Naples arrived at Marlborough House to lunch. His Royal Highness appears to be making a favourable impression in this country, and no efforts are being spared to make his visit agreeable; but it is a pity that he did not come earlier in the season. A friend who has just returned home from a long holiday in Italy, and who had frequent opportunities of seeing King Humbert, tells me that his Majesty has aged very much of late and looks terribly careworn. He is only 47, but in appearance he is twenty years older. The charming Queen Margaret, who is the idol of the Italian people, is, your lady readers will be interested to learn, developing a strong tendency towards embonpoint, much to the grief of her devoted fellow countrywomen.

The Russell divorce case, which, when it does come on for hearing, will probably create a tremendous sensation, has been postponed until after the long vacation. There are rumours in the air of a settlement, but, if I am rightly informed, Earl Russell's relatives are strongly opposed to any compromise. The portrait of the petitioner appears in the last issues of two Society papers. This journalistic enterprise would not have been a bad hit if the case had come on for disposal on the day originally fixed. As it is I fear the portraits have fallen rather flat. The curious in such things may like to notice how different two portraits of one and the same lady, appearing in Society papers, may be. As counsel for the plaintiff, Sir Edward Clarke will make his first re-appearance in the courts since the now almost forgotten Baccarat Case; Sir Charles Russell and a powerful array of big-men have been retained for the respondent.

The fresh insubordination among the Guards is rather disquieting. If this sort of thing goes on it will be necessary to have some special inquiry into the condition of the household regiments. The *Times* refers to the exceptionally severe work exacted from the young soldiers, now composing the battalions of Guards, during the German Emperor's visit, and to an "ill advised parade" ordered for the succeeding Monday. I am told, on good authority, that the strain put upon the guardsmen the week before last was on one or two occasions at all events greater than it need have been. On the day the Emperor went to the city the Guards, who helped to line the streets, had their breakfast served out to them at the usual hour, and did not get their dinner until half past four. Why should not soldiers, when duty of this kind prevents them having their meals at the customary time, be allowed to take a little food in their knapsacks? I have seen no mention in the papers of this incident, but I should not be greatly surprised if it had something to do with the discontent, of which last Monday's insubordination was only one symptom.

I hear that a new periodical, as a rival to the *Strand Magazine*, will make its appearance in the autumn. It is, I am told, to be strong both in illustrations and in the character of the literary matter. Mr. Gerome is to be the editor, and one of his chief supporters will be Mr. Rudyard Kipling. The new venture is said to have a powerful financial backing, and if it is only half as good as its friends anticipate, it ought to be a great commercial success. The title has not yet been chosen, or, if it has, it is being kept a secret.

Mr. Bryce intends, on Monday, to ask that an article on opium by Dr. Watt, Reporter on Economic Products for the Government of India, recently written by him, and intended to be published in the Sixth Volume of the Dictionary of Economic Products of India, may be presented to Parliament.

Sir George Campbell, who generally exhibits phenomenal activity at a period of the Session when other members are almost incapable of the slightest energy, yesterday decided that he would call the attention of the House of Commons to recent military expeditions on the North-West Frontier of India, to the advance of the British frontier in that direction, and to the very large expenditure incurred in various ways in connection with that frontier, and move a resolution. Sir George Campbell intimates that he will do this on "an early day," rather a rash intimation to make three weeks after the dog days have set in! Mr. Bryce is also giving his attention to military and frontier expenditure. Last night he was to have moved for a return of all moneys expended out of the Indian revenue in the construction of railways, roads, bridges, fortifications, cantonments, and other works, and of all moneys expended in military operations or in explorations, or in expeditions generally beyond the West and North-West frontier since the year 1882, distributed (as far as possible) according to years, and specifying in each case the purpose to which the sums spent have been applied. As Sir John Gorst was not present when the motions came on, Mr. Bryce has postponed this proposition until this evening.

This afternoon Mr. Donald Crawford is to ask Sir John Gorst whether the Secretary of State is aware "that Mr. Slater, a junior barrister, has been appointed by the Bombay Government to act as Chief Residency (*sic*) Magistrate at Bombay; and whether Mr. Slater is duly qualified, according to the regulations, to hold this appointment. I see that the *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes this evening a communication on the subject from "a correspondent," who echoes the protest of the Bombay Presidency Association.

MILITARY NEWS.

The regimental Lieut-Colonels who complete their period of service this month are Cols J M'Cleverty, Commanding 2nd Bn Derbyshire Regt, on the 4th; G E Grover, R E, on the 6th; B de B Tupper, R A, on the 11th; H R Thullier, T C Manderson, L Conway Gordon, C I E, C W J Harrison, F J Home, B Lovett, C B, C S I, and G T Skipwith, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers; A F Hamilton and W G Cumming, Royal (late Madras) Engineers,; K A Jopp, E D'O Twemlow, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, and G Cox, commanding 2nd Bn Royal Irish Fus, on the 12th; C H Craigie Halkett and C Bowen, R E, on the 13th; C K C Rooke, Commanding 2nd Bn. Royal Scotts, on the 14th; F W Gary, commanding 1st Bn East Yorkshire Regt, on the 15th; and H H Goodeve and C S Harvey, R A, on the 17th.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered....	67	53	54	72	51	63	43	86
Monday, Aug. 10	.....		0	8	0	28	0	17
Total.....	67	53	54	80	51	91	49	3
Total fall to 10th August 1890	62	17	63	60	66	28	51	69
Total fall to 10th August 1889	57	50	62	41	61	20	54	18

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 9.

We are not wearing ourselves out just now with too much gaiety, and are quite content with one dance and some cricket matches during the week, in prospect of the exhausting programme before us next month. We have a vague notion that the half has not been told us of all we shall then have to go through, but "Robert Macaire" and "Faust" alone will dispose of six nights at least. Rehearsals are now in full swing, and cricketers last Thursday, when actually off duty in the field, seemed to take less interest in the match being played than in the evolutions of twenty-four "young men and maidens" drilling on the Gymkhana Stage. We hear that Captain Hobday has got together all the good voices in Poona, and some from Bombay, so if the Gymkhana does not lose its roof, it will be a pity; perhaps the Committee may even put on a new one, which does not leak! But we anticipate.

On Monday about ninety of us enjoyed what the local prints called "A Garden Party at Lothian House, with a string band in attendance," a shot rather wide of the mark, but with some elements of truth in it. The garden part of the entertainment was conspicuous by its absence, but we had plenty of stringed instruments—only they didn't all play at once. Herr Anger on the violin and violoncello did the major part of the afternoon's work. On the first he is a wonderful executant, and his imitation of birds is quite marvellous; though he never reaches the depths of feeling and passion to which the violin alone, amongst instruments, can give utterance, there is a delicacy and softness in his touch which makes the "great gulf fixed" between the Professional and the Amateur, very apparent.

We regretted that he finished by playing Vieuxtemps' Fantaisie on "Yankee Doodle." It is a frightfully difficult thing no doubt, but it seemed to us to do neither player nor composer justice; those excruciatingly intricate variations of well-known tunes are not the usual or the best style of the latter. The cello solos were grand, we all agreed. Herr Anger's pieces were interspersed with several amateur performances. To the accompaniment of two banjos and her own guitar, Mrs. Walter Lang sang a song, the nationality of which we are not certain about—it had a Nigger Minstrel ring, but no dialectic peculiarities—imploring us so movingly to "Never take the Horse-shoe from the Door," that we were all prepared to content her with the assurance that such a thing had never entered our minds, especially as few of us, if any, had ever put one up. We had hoped to hear "The Dhobie-man" or at least "My Bearer Gungadeen", but except to accompany Miss Pottinger in the "Chanson de Florian", a well-known and charming little French song, in which her flute-like voice rang out as sweetly and clearly as ever, Captain Hobday did not favour us, as the concert was from six to seven only. Captain and Mrs. Tallents sang an Italian Duet in most operatic style, and musical Poona has made a great acquisition in both their fine voices. How that we are awaking to the fact our talents will not be buried. The musical coterie, which was crushed last year by somewhat ruthless criticism, is now making itself heard at private parties, and there was another gathering for vocal and instrumental effort elsewhere than at "Lothian House" this week.

Poor Mr. Freear had a remarkably small house on his second night, though he was quite as funny as on his first. The few who patronised him seemed well-satisfied, and laughed and applauded tremendously from beginning to end of the evening.

The Hounds met again at Dapuri Bridge on Monday, and though they found a "Jack" near Bapkhel village, the scent was so bad over the fallow, they were obliged to return as usual to their old hunting grounds near, The Sisters, when as before they got on the line of a fox who gave them some fun, but escaped up one of the hills, waving his brush in defiance.

On Wednesday, Her Excellency Lady Harris gave 1,300 school children a particularly good time on the old Gymkhana Ground. We really should not have thought there were so many children among the respectable school-going population of Poona. Every variety of religious opinion was represented, but the verdict of all, as to the excellence of the treat and the kindness of the giver, was most catholically unanimous.

On Wednesday we all repaired to the Native Infantry Mess for our only dance this week. There were few absentees, at least among the ladies, but the men, who had evidently not taken to heart the very just admonition to non-dancers in the last but one letter of my confrere, did not by any means all of them, do their duty in the dancing line, preferring to block the doorways and adorn the walls in picturesque but supercilious "inertia," distressing their hosts and hostesses and inconveniencing everybody else The floor was remarkably good, though it looked rather odd, having been planed here and there, and the room was very prettily decorated with drapery, trophies and date palm branches—the latter had a charming effect so long as you did not run into them or let them run into you. The tents were capitally arranged and the "seats for two" most cosy. The dance was as popular as Native Infantry dances always have been, and nothing could exceed the hospitality of our hosts.

On Thursday at the conclusion of the Cricket Match, Poona *vs.* The Parsees, a Tennis Match, Poona *vs.* Bombay, was played on the Fort Gymkhana Courts, resulting in a victory for the former of two sets to love. We should have anticipated a different result perhaps, had Mr. Nicholson, the Bombay champion, played up to his usual form; but at the same time we congratulate our representatives, Major Von Donop, R.E., and Capt. Piers, Bombay Infantry, on their so successfully upholding the honour of our Tennis reputation.

As usual the Hounds took their second outing on Thursday, and had better luck than on Monday, meeting at the village of "Hurry-up-sir"! on the Sholapore Road. They found a "Jack" at once, and after a brisk run of twenty minutes, ran into him in the open. Some of the going was trying to nags, being over ploughed fields. The nullahs near the village of Anderi were next tried, but without much success, and the hounds were taken home early. Probably owing to the dance the night before, few men and very few ladies turned out, the field numbering only twenty.

Our united eleven has been with you most of the week, not altogether covering itself with honor, but we have had three days' play here. On Monday the first eleven played the next sixteen, and were handsomely beaten, making 147 against 175 runs for 10 wickets. The hero of this match was Dr. Sutton, who took eight of the eleven's wickets for 69 runs. On Friday and Saturday, a scratch team of the Gymkhana, captained by the urbane and courteous Major Alexander, played the Local Club, and defeated them by 26 runs. The scores were 61 and 73 against 65 and 47. The stalwart, Mr. Ozanne, took 4 wickets and caught 4 men at slip in the first innings, and, as a local daily quaintly puts it, has evidently "been hiding his talent under a bushel." In the second innings of the Local Club, although they had to get more runs than they had proved capable of in the first innings, the captain allowed two of his men to absent themselves, and though the Gymkhana Captain very sportingly allowed him time to produce them, they did not turn up in time to bat. It may be some consolation to the losing team to be able to say that they might have won but for their absence, but as they were both very indifferent bats the result would probably not have been altered, and it certainly is not cricket as she ought to be played. As the identically same team of the Local Club played a very even draw with the Poona first eleven a few weeks ago, it would seem that the eleven might well be strengthened by some judicious drafting.

There is a Ball at Ganeshkhind on Thursday, which should have been in honour of H. E. the Governor of Madras. In spite of the fuss made by the scrupulous about the Devil Dance, he has shewn that his heart is in the right place by denying himself the pleasure of taking a holiday, while the famine is sore in the land he governs, and we do not think that the Secretary of State need fear for the dignity of his office when he refuses to leave his Presidency in distress. However his late adventure has invested him with extra interest, and it is a great disappointment that we shall be able to compare neither himself nor his cricket with the Governor of whom we are all so proud.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is the conclusion of the debate on Saturday on the Bill to amend the inspection of boilers and prime movers in the Presidency of Bombay.

SECTION 28.

In clause (*b*), lines 13-14, the words "management and charge" were added, and the section passed.

SECTION 29.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Mulchand moved that in section 29, sub-section 2, line 14, between the words "with" and "imprisonment" "simple" be inserted and in line 16 between the words "fine" and "or" be inserted the words "not exceeding Rs. 500."

The Hon'ble Sir Raymond West said: Do you wish to press the amendment, Mr. Mulchand? There is a great objection to long terms of simple imprisonment, and I can assure the hon'ble mover they are extremely pernicious. The section deals with a very serious offence, and it ought to be left to the descretion of the court whether it should be simple or rigorous imprisonment, as it is in so many other instances. Placing fraudulent marks on boilers is obviously a very bad offence, endangering as it does the properties and lives, and, as the Hon'ble Mr. Prichard suggested, the amendment ought to be made rather to "rigorous" than "simple."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Mulchand: I don't think it is right to leave it in this fashion to the court to say what it should be.

The Hon'ble Sir Raymond West said: Supposing we have the case of a wealthy millowner who has caused a number of people to be blown to pieces, it cannot be said that five hundred rupees fine would be a sufficient punishment. A fine is not to be limited but moderate and not excessive; that is an established constitutional doctrine of the English law. What is excessive in the case of one man may be absurdly low in the case of another. It should be left to the discretion of the court; subject to the supervision of course of a higher court, so there is no fear of an improper penalty being awarded and carried out.

The amendmend was put to the vote and lost, and the section passed.

SECTION 34.

In section 34, clause (*c*), after the word "regulating" in the motion of the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West, the following words were interposed: "Regulating the submission of appeals under section 11, the reference and cognizance of matters under section 13, the procedure to be followed in the hearing of the appeals and inquiries in the matters aforesaid." Also on the motion of the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West a clause (*f*) was added to section 34 as follows: "Generally to give effect to the provisions of this Act."

SECTION 36.

The Hon'ble Sir Raymond West moved to omit the words in this section which is as follows: "36. In the city of Bombay, the Collector, and elsewhere the Magistrate of the district, may make, with regard to any boiler or apparatus connected therewith an order to the effect, and subject to the conditions contemplated by section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the owner shall be bound to comply with such order," and in place hereof substitute the following:—"(1). The Governor in Council may, from time to time, by notification: (*a*) apply so much of this Act as relates to the taking out and grant of certificates for, and the inspection of, boilers to prime movers generally or to prime movers of any particular class in any place or district in which this Act is at the time in force, and (*b*) cancel any such notification. (2). During such period as any notification under the above clause (*a*) is in force in any place or district, the provisions of this Act thereby made applicable to prime movers shall be read and understood in such place or district as if the word "boiler" included the words "prime mover" wherever used therein." He said: The amendment is substantially to substitute for section 36, section 35 of the original draft which is section 33 of the Act of 1837 after the omission of the superfluous words. The position of the mover of the Bill in this case is a somewhat singular one and the position of Government is also somewhat singular, having arisen from circumstances which could not have been anticipated when the draft bill was originally placed before the Council and sent to the Select Committee. The Select Committee reported recommending the Bill in the shape in which it now stands for adoption by the Council, but immediately afterwards, and on the second reading of the Bill, it was announced that two of the non-official members of the committee to which the Bill was referred had, since the adoption of the report, changed their minds, and speeches had been made and letters written since then, pressing on the Government, and pressing on me in particular as member in charge of the Bill, that the arguments used for the rejection of section 36, as it stood in the original draft, are perfectly valid, but that the arguments used for the substitution of section 36 for the section now in the draft are utterly invalid. So the result would be this, that the members of the committee, who agreed to the compromise, would take all the advantage, having section 36 ejected from the Bill without submitting to their part of the compromise by having this clause inserted. The argument was said to be so strong that the Government must submit to it. It will be found in my speech, on the second reading of the Bill, the view taken was that the one part was to be taken as the equivalent for the other. It was by no means the opinion of the Government, and certainly not of the members of the Government, who were on the Select Committee, that the form now presented to the Council was in itself superior to the form originally given in the provisions in the Bill originally before the Council. So far we preferred the form in which it stood originally. That was the view of the Government, and so I explained in my speech at the second reading in page 43 of the *Government Gazette*. In a spirit of conciliation a desire to meet the views of the mill industry, the members agreed to accept the compromise in the section which stands now in the Bill; but it was done entirely in a spirit of compromise. Of course now the very basis of the compromise is withdrawn, we are in a position to regard the matter on its merits, and the opinion of Government is embodied in section 36, as originally placed before Council. The view of Government was that the introduction of this Act, as affecting prime movers, was to be looked upon as only to be taken up when necessity appeared. Ordinarily the Act should not affect prime movers unless particular exigencies arose, when it should be applicable. The arguments in favour of the draft section 36, as it stands in the original Bill, are much stronger than for the substituted form. That there are occasions when the necessity may arise for the introduction of the Act is evident from one of the papers annexed to a letter addressed to His Excellency by the Hon'ble Mr. Forrest, which letter I have been kindly allowed to refer to. A very competent gentleman, Mr. Carroll, Superintendent of the Locomotive Department of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, it is stated in that letter, was deputed to examine the circumstances of the bursting of a steam chest at Broach, and in reference to that he had said that Act 3 of 1887 should, in case of necessity, be extended in order to bring the owner of that steam chest to a sense of his duty. This is one comparatively recent instance to which the extension of the Act might have been proper, and looking back over the reports made in the year by the inspectors of steam boilers, there is ample evidence of this fact. It is perfectly evident, if one looks into the statistics that the inspection

application to prime movers. Though such cases are purely exceptional, means should be in the hands of Government to deal with such cases. I therefore, move that section 36 in the form in which it stands in this draft take the place of section 36 in italics.

After a speech by the Hon. L. R. W. Forrest, the report of which will appear to-morrow, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ranade said: The Hon'ble Sir Raymond West has made some remarks about the support that Mr. Carrol had given to this section, but I am aware that in a letter to the Honorable Mr. Forrest, Mr. Carroll said that he should not be taken as supporting the suggestion that the Act should be applicable to prime movers.

The Honble Rao Bahadur Mulchand said:—My lord, I am also opposed to the anactment of section 36 of the draft Bill. When I first received notice of the amendment of the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West on this point I was inclined to think that it was but reasonable to restore the Government to its original position and to give to it the power which it had under the old Act. But on a full and careful consideration of the case I have come to the conclusion that it is not necessary to insert section 36 in the present Act. The question of giving the power to Government to apply this Act to prime movers depends upon the broad question as to whether it is necessary at all to pass any law with regard to the inspection of prime movers. My lord, if it was simply a question of time as to when this law should be applied to prime movers, I should have had no hesitation in giving the power to Government to apply the law to prime movers when they found it necessary. I have every confidence in the Government and I am sure they would have exercised it wisely and prudently. But it is not a question as to when this law is to be applied to prime movers also. The real issue is, whether this law should ever be applied to prime-movers, and, so long as this is an open question, it is unnecessary to give this power to Government or to anybody else. Now there is no doubt that it is an open question yet, as to whether this law should be applied to prime movers at all. It is said that nowhere in the world does such a law exist. That statement has not been challenged in any way, and I do not see why such a law should exist in this corner of the world only. It seems to me that no case has been made out for applying the law to prime movers, nor has it been attempted to make out any such case. The Government never thought it necessary to exercise this power under the old Act, and it is not stated with any degree of certainty as to when it will be found necessary to exercise the same. I should say, from the past history of legislation on this subject, that hitherto it has not been considered necessary by Government itself to provide any law for the inspection of prime movers. Such being the case I do not see how the power can be given to Government to extend this Act to prime movers also. So long as the Legislative Council does not determine the question as to whether it is at present or may hereafter, within a reasonable time, be necessary that there should be a law for the inspection of prime movers also, it cannot give any power to the Government. It is the function of the Legislative Council alone to determine upon materials brought before it whether any law should be passed with regard to the inspection of prime movers. I consider it will be wrong in principle on the part of any Legislative Council to transfer that function to anyone else. That is the view, my lord. I take of the question now before us—and I will accordingly vote against the insrtion of this section. It may be said that the Government having had the power once under the old Act, a case should be made out by the other side to deprive the Government of that power. My answer to that argument, my lord, is that I question the soundness of the very section itself of the old Act which gave such power to Government. As I have submitted already, so long as the question of passing a law for the inspection of prime movers is an open one, it is unnecessary to insert a section like the one now proposed to be put in. I may also say that the unanimous opinion of the select committee in throwing out this section has also to some extent, influenced my opinion. I am sure that, whenever Government find that it is necessary to enact such a law and feel that they have a strong case, this Council will be prepared to take up the question at once and legislate upon it. At present no case has been presented to the Council. My lord, legislation means some restriction upon the free action of the society or the members thereof, and unless we are satisfied that such restrictions are necessary in the interests of the public at large, we are not justified in enacting any law. I am at present inclined to think that no law is necessary for the inspection of prime movers, and it is therefore unnecessary to give the power to Government to extend the provisions of this Act to prime movers at some future date. With these remarks I oppose the amendment now before the Council.

The Council then adjourned.

THE LATE MR. HIGGINBOTHAM.

THE *Madras Mail* announces the death of Mr. Abel Joshua Higginbotham, senior partner and founder of the firm of Higginbotham and Co., booksellers, stationers, publishers, and printers, of Madras. Though he had almost attained the ripe age of seventy-three years his death was unexpected as it was sudden, for he had lived such a quiet, methodical, abstemious life that he had made no demands on his naturally fine constitution. The firm of which Mr. Higginbotham was the originator was founded, forty-seven years ago, and during this long period he and his partners have been associated with some of the most distinguished Madras authors. His conscientious attention to his business prevented his taking a very prominent part in public affairs, but in all questions bearing on the material or moral welfare of Madras his advice was always ungrudgingly given, and his calm shrewd commonsense views on such questions were always most valuable. In the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 4th December, 1888, appeared the appointment of Mr. A. J. Higginbotham as Sheriff of Madras, an appointment that was hailed with acclamation throughout the Presidency. For two years Mr. Higginbotham filled this high office with becoming dignity, though with characteristic modesty—a modesty which was ingrained in him and which made his views on men and things particularly acceptable. In announcing his appointment to the office of Sheriff we said, *inter alia*:—"He has enjoyed the personal friendship of Governors and Judges, Councillors and Merchants, Secretaries and soldiers for many a year, and the distinction conferred on him by Lord Connemara will give pleasure, not only to people in Madras who have followed his career with interest, but also to many persons in the United Kingdom who cling affectionately to the recollection of the days when they were comparatively young in Madras." A man of the strictest probity, the utmost kindliness of nature, and the warmest sympathies, Mr. Higginbotham's name will for many years be held in reverence by all classes of the community in Madras.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Company's cotton circular, dated Hongkong, July 23, says:—There has been hardly any arrest in the decline of prices. Heedless of the heavy sacrifice, holders, under pressure of immense stocks, have been quitting as freely as ever at very irregular and receding rates, and the result has been a continuous drop of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ at almost each succeeding sale. Notwithstanding, dealers have been withholding purchases in the hope of securing further cheapness by delay, and the possibility of a recovery consequently is very much remote. Unless some feature of a radically relieving character crops up, the present characteristic depression will continue paramount. Tens and twelves of the range of $54 to $59 and $56½ to $61 respectively, and sixteens of $65 to $67 have mostly found buyers. Cheapness being the order of the day, twenties have comparatively fared worse, and qualities which could be quoted up to $72, last report have been quitted at $70 to $71. Most of the sales have transpired at $ 70, and some, even at such unprecedentedly low rates, as $65 to $66. Some qualities of Nos. 8 and 6 have been sold at $51 to $50½ and $50½ to $52½ respectively. Sales have thus totalled abont 6,500 bales, comprising about

				$		$
1,600	bales of	No.	20 sold at	65	to	72
1,150	,,	,,	16 ,, at	62	to	71½
1,050	,,	,,	12 ,, at	56	to	61
2,300	,,	,,	10 ,, at	53½	to	65½
375	,,	,,	8 ,, at	50		
125	,,	,,	6 ,, at	50	to	51½

leaving 48,000 bales in stock here.

Shanghai, in the matter of depression, almost outrivals the market here. The wail about the collapse of Chinese purchasers is still going on, and, as a result, sold goods have been thrown back in the category of unsold, and the increased demand experienced from some of the Northern ports has hardly told on the market. Rather, rates have further slided down ½ to 1½ taels, and the off-take has culminated only in the total of about 4,400 bales, of which Nos. 10 and 16 have been largely dealt in for the principal country markets. Unsold stocks are computed at about 42,000 bales there.

Indian yarn is practically out of vogue in Japan, and holders are anxiously looking for offers. Raw cotton is in heavy stock in importers' hands, and, as heavier shipments are on the way, there has been a smart decline in anticipation.

MEDICAL DEGREES IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The M. B. question is again before the Faculty of Medicine for the fifth or sixth time, but its solution one way or the other is as far off as ever. But where there is a will there is a way. If the members of the Faculty really meant business, the question would be decided in one sitting. But from the way in which the business of this Faculty has been conducted for some time past, the public will have seen that the object of some of the members is anything but business. They consider the meeting of the Faculty as a proper place for the display of petty jealousies to the injury of the interests of the profession at large. That I am right in my opinion will appear if we glance at what has taken place at the last few meetings of the Faculty. Dr. Wellington Grey, to meet the requirements demanded by the General Medical Council, brings forward a new scheme of medical studies and proposes that the passing of the first B.A, or the first B. Sc. should be made compulsory before a student can commence his medical studies, and that after five years of hard work he should only get a license in medicine and surgery. It may be mentioned by the way that such licenses are obtained in the United Kingdom after a preliminary education, equivalent to the 5th standard of our High School curriculum. It is easy to see that a feeling of antipathy towards the native portion of the medical profession underlies an attempt of this kind, as that alone could have induced Dr. Grey to bring forward such an extraordinary proposition. The scheme met with the fate which it deserved, and the Faculty, after a lively discussion, remarkable more for the display of personal feelings than for anything else, passed Dr. R. N. Khory's amendment namely, that the degree of M. B. should be substituted for L. M. and S., with P. E. as the standard of Preliminary Education. So far, therefore, as the question of designation and of extra professional studies was concerned, it had been hoped that the matter had been definitely settled. It only remained to discuss in detail a scheme of medical studies suited to the requirements of the General Medical Council. A scheme was accordingly drawn up by Dr. R. N. Khory, and duly laid before the Faculty, but the vanquished party could not reconcile itself to the defeat it had sustained, and an alternative scheme in the disguise of an amendment was put forward (its mouthpiece being Dr. R. Manser) nullifying the work done at the previous meetings, and stultifying the Faculty itself. The amendment of Dr. Manser was stoutly opposed by one or two members as irregular, but the Dean, Dr. Wellington Grey, ruled that Dr. Manser's amendment was quite in order, and the Faculty had again to discuss a question, which had been fully and amply discussed and settled by a majority of 14 to 12. Now let us consider what the alternative scheme of Dr. Manser is. It is that the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery (B.M.S.) be given to those who should have obtained the degree of B.A. or B. Sc. The designation of the new degree is worthy of note. It indicates a horror of native medical men getting degrees having English names, and thus putting themselves on a level with English medical men. M. B. is a degree which is well known and respected in the United Kingdom, America, Australia, and perhaps all over the civilized world, which Dr. Grey and his supporters cannot bear to see granted to Native medical men. If they are forced to grant a degree as distinguished from the mere license, they would grudgingly give a degree like B. M. S. which sounds novel and unfamiliar, and is not easily recognisable, thus keeping native medical men quite distinct from the English brethren. So much for the spirit which appears to have actuated them in hitting upon such a name. But let us examine Dr. Manser's scheme a little more in detail. It proposes three examinations For the first it is required that the candidate should have passed the P. E.; for the second that he should have passed the first medical examination; and for the 3rd that the degree of B. M. and S should be given to those who should have obtained the degree of B. A. or B. Sc. Now how in the world is a student expected to obtain the degree of B. A. or B. Sc. while he is going through his medical studies. Dr. Grey talks nonsense when he says that both courses can be taken together by students of ordinary abilities. Leaving aside the question whether in that time, and along with medical studies, a student can, or whether it is safe to allow him to, pursue at one and the same time two different courses of studies, how is it possible to manage about the terms required for the Arts course? So much for the feasibility of the scheme—what does all this show? It shows that there are some members of the Faculty who are bent upon depriving native medical men of what is their due. The last meeting of the Faculty is, however, chiefly remarkable for an incident which is to be regretted for the sake of all parties concerned, *viz.*, that when Dr. R. N. Khory handed, through the Registrar to the Dean, Dr. Wellington Grey, a written protest signed by 16 of the medical Fellows then present, against what they considered to be a gross irregularity in procedure, he (Dr. Grey) treated them in the most cavalier way. I am surprised that these gentlemen did not leave the hall, rather than be dealt with in this manner. With regard to the correctness or otherwise of the ruling of the Dean, I abstain from giving my own opinion, and rest content with merely stating the facts as they occurred, and leave the public to judge for itself; but I hope the Vice-Chancellor, if he happens to read this, will give his authoritative opinion. The point is very important, because if the ruling of the Dean is incorrect the passing of Dr. Manser's amendment is evidently illogal. Dr. Grey's scheme is devisible into three parts:—1, designation of the medical diploma; 2, preliminary education; 3, medical or technical course. The passing of Dr. Khory's amendment meant that the first two questions were finally decided. It remained only to consider the last. But Dr. Manser's amendment reopened the question, and hence the controversy. Such a state of things is not calculated to raise the status of the University in the estimation of the public, and in the interests of the medical profession, it is to be hoped that some means may be found to terminate this apparently interminable and unhappy controversy—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 10. JUSTICE.

THE FINANCES OF KASHMIR.

THE deputation of a Financial officer to inquire into the embarrassments of the Kashmir State is another proof that the Government of India are in earnest about repairing the administration of the unfortunate State which has for twenty years past been drifting towards insolvency and anarchy. When the services of a skilled settlement officer were placed some years ago at the Maharaja's disposal, to examine into the incidence and methods of collection of the land revenue, it was expected that revelations would follow as to the maladministration then prevailing, and they did. The oppression to which the ryots were subjected, and their utter helplessness before the ring of rapacious officials was clearly established. The peculation was found to be so great that a clean sweep would have had to be made of officials of all ranks, before matters could be fully righted. The cultivator was despoiled, but the proceeds of the spoliation rarely reached the State coffers; they stopped in the pockets of the men in authority and their underlings. In no other Native State were the people in such a poverty-stricken condition, living from hand to mouth, and deterred from expanding cultivation by reason of the oppression to which they were subjected. Since Kashmir has been ruled by the Council some efforts have been made to carry out reforms, but it will take years to eradicate the abuses that have crept into the administration of the land revenue. As to the general financial condition of the country, there was lavish military and palace expenditure, the former exceeding 21 lakhs of rupees out of a net revenue of less than 50 lakhs. Public works there were practically none, until pressure was brought to bear upon the Darbar to make the road from Murree The outlay upon the army was, as we lately pointed out, one of the worst features of the situation. The sepoys, actually in the ranks were kept for months and even years in arrears of pay; thousands of fictitious names figured on the muster rolls; and lakhs of rupees were purloined by the Palace officials and the military officers. The only wonder was that the soldiers did not mutiny, but as they were billeted upon the people and could levy black-mail in their turn they accepted the position. The military budget has now been cut down to 12 lakhs annually, consequent on the organization of the Imperial Service troops, and some relief has thus been afforded to the strain upon the resources of the State. At the same time, however, Public Works have been undertaken which involve heavy expenditure, and there is a recurring deficit which would be a cause of alarm in any but a Native State. It is therefore of extreme importance that an exact estimate should be formed of the various sources of income now in existence, of the manner in which the funds are disposed of, and generally of the solvency or otherwise of Kashmir. This, we take it, will be Mr. Logan's task, and it is not altogether an enviable one. But it is the plain duty of the Government of India, after having removed the Maharaja from the direct control of the administration, to exert themselves to remedy all abuses, to develop the resources of the country, and to place the finances on a sound basis. In carrying out this policy they may possibly irritate and alarm those who have for years lived by peculation and dishonesty; but these latter have had a long innings, and it is time to think of the interests of the population at large.—*Pioneer.*

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

CONTRACT FOR LABOUR TO LOAD AND UNLOAD SHIPS.

JAMES HILL AND OTHERS *vs.* NARRON JAVUT.

THE plaintiffs in this suit claimed to recover the sum of Rs. 2,325-2-6, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 29th November 1890, being the balance of account of monies due by the defendant under his agreement with them of 1st April 1890, and Rs. 10,000 for defendant's breach of such agreement, together with the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dyabhoy, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs' case was this: By an agreement dated the 10th April 1890, they agreed to engage the defendant to provide all the labour required for discharging, shifting, and training coal and coke for all the steamers and ships in the harbour of Bombay, but not in the Prince's Dock, which should be in the hands of the plaintiffs during the continuance of the agreement; and the defendant agreed to provide such labour at the rates and upon the terms and conditions mentioned therein. The agreement was to be in force from 1st April to 31st March 1891, unless previously determined. It was provided that the defendant should at all times provide every steamer or ship with as many gangs and such number of men as the plaintiffs might think would be required by the captain or officers of such steamer or ship, and that the defendant should do all the work to the perfect satisfaction of the plaintiffs and the officers of the ship or steamer concerned. Should the defendant fail or neglect to execute any order for the supply of labour, the plaintiffs were to be at liberty to supply such labour at his risk and cost, and all monies or damages, which the plaintiffs might have incurred or sustained by the default of the defendant, were to be deducted from any monies due to him. Should the defendant at any time fail to fulfil any of his obligations under the agreement, he was to indemnify the plaintiffs against any loss or damage they might sustain or suffer, and pay to them any monies which they should be called on to pay or think fit to pay on account of any default. The plaintiffs were to retain in hand Rs. 1,000 out of the monies due to the defendant and were to have at all times a lien on all monies due or likely to become due to the defendant. Should the defendant at any time fail for the space of forty eight hours after demand to repay to the plaintiffs any monies which might have become due to them, it was lawful for them to dismiss him from employment. In the month of November 1890, disputes arose between the plaintiffs and defendant in consequence of the latter failing to carry out his obligations with reference to the unloading of the steam-ships Lancashire, Knight Templar, and Yorkshire. On the 24th November 1890, the defendant sent to plaintiffs a letter stating that unless they paid to him the sum of Rs. 2,885-7 in the course of that day, he would cease sending his workmen to work the next day, The money was not due to the defendant by the plaintiffs. Both before and after the date of that letter, the defendant failed to supply the necessary labour for the plaintiffs and also endeavoured to prevent labourers working for them. The plaintiffs were obliged to provide such labour themselves, and they could only do so by satisfying the claim for arrears of wages payable by the defendant which amounted to Rs. 1,955-3-0. The plaintiffs paid the monies and took over the claim upon the defendant. On the 26th November 1890, the plaintiffs sent an account to defendant and demanded from him the payment of the sum of Rs. 2,325-2-6 within forty-eight hours, giving him notice that unless the money was paid the plaintiffs would dismiss him from their employment. Default having been made by the defendant, he was accordingly dismissed. The plaintiffs said they had in addition sustained and will sustain further damage by reason of the defendant's breach of contract, which they estimated at the sum of Rs. 10,000.

In his defence, the defendant denied that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover the amounts claimed in the plaint. Admitting the agreement of the 1st April 1890, defendant said he was always ready and willing to carry out his part of it, but that the plaintiffs neglected to carry out their part. He made frequent demands upon them for payment of the monies due to him for work actually done, but they refused to pay him. He denied that anything was due from him, and on the contrary, a sum of Rs. 5,050-15 was due from them to him. The plaintiffs were, he said, also liable to pay him the sum of Rs. 12,000, being the amount of damages sustained by him by reason of the several breaches of the provisions of the agreement as well as by the improper dismissal of the defendant. He denied that he was indebted to the mucoadums for wages in the sum of Rs. 1,955-3-0, or that the plaintiffs were justified in paying the same on behalf of the defendant. He submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs, and that a decree ought to be passed in his favour in respect of the sum of Rs. 5,050-15 and damages for Rs. 12,000.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

THE half-yearly inspection of the Royal Military College by H.R.H. the Commander-in Chief took place on the 17th inst. The usual programme was adopted —viz., the general parade, followed by the inspection of plans and drawings, physical drill, riding and gymnastics. The Commander-in-Chief, addressing the cadets said that he was very glad indeed to have such a favourable report of their conduct as that made to him. He had never seen a better parade at Sandhurst, and the manner in which it had been carried out reflected great credit on the commandant. He would suggest to them that, having been well grounded there, they should endeavour to improve as much as possible when they joined their regiments. Of course, they would be junior officers; but, at the same time if the cadets were smartly drilled at the college, the general efficiency of the men would be no doubt raised, owing to the fact that they had been well grounded by the military schools in which they had been educated. The days they were living in required a considerable change in the management of the soldier. There was a very great deal more freedom of thought now than, he feared, was consistent with discipline. Everybody had his own opinion and thought that he was entitled to express it. That, no doubt, was so; but for the Army there must be discipline, and the discipline must come from above. Cases of insubordination had occurred, and he would urge on the cadets that it was necessary for them to study the characters of their men, to know whom they could rely upon. They must try to check a bad example when they detected it. It was their business to know thoroughly what their men thought and felt, and even what they said among themselves. He considered that the corporals ought to do their duty much more efficiently in the Army than they had done. They were part and parcel of the rank and file, but they were senior to the rank and file. If anything was wrong, and he heard men saying what they ought not to say, the corporal ought to go to the sergeant, and the sergeant to the officer, and the officer ought to know whether his corporal and sergeant were reliable. He had heard with great pleasure that there was nothing to complain of in their conduct, and their appearance was everything that he could wish to see. There were good judges there on the part of the Army, who like himself, had been greatly pleased. He trusted that they would remember that they were cadets of that college, which had a high reputation, and that they would never do anything to lower that reputation. He had come there that day at some inconvenience, but he was always glad to address the young officers of the Army. It was his pleasure to congratulate the governors, the commandant, and themselves on the efficiency which they had shown in their drill. H. R. H. then presented the sword of honour to Under-Officer Macpherson, and congratulated him upon having had it awarded to him. The health of the cadets during the past half-year had been very good on the whole, but there were eighteen cases of influenza among the cadets and seven among the officers.

AN alarming incident occurred at the opening of the new Parisian thoroughfare. Shortly after the President's arrival, and just as the carriage was passing, a crowd of some two or three hundred persons, a man suddenly forced his way through the line of soldiers and fired a pistol in the air, crying, "I will prove that there are still Bastilles to be demolished." He was immediately seized by the police and conducted to the station, where he stated that he came from the St. Anne Lunatic Asylum, and that he had been detained there against his will for several years. A subsequent examination of his mental condition proved the man to be quite mad.

COLDS! FEVERS!! INFLUENZA!!! Microbes thrive in damp weather and ruthlessly attack everyone, thereby causing all kinds of disease.—Drink Wm. Radam's Microbe-Killer (composed of water and gases), which will kill Microbes and eradicate disease. Pamphlets post free. Agents—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay (Fort, Byculla and Cumballa Hill) and Poona.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE damage done by the recent floods on the catchment area of the Simla waterworks has proved to be more serious than was at first anticipated. Nearly all the bridges are blocked by trees and debris, so that the water is now running over the top of them. Eight bridges have been entirely washed away, and the road destroyed in several places. Over 400 feet of piping has disappeared, while in places where the road is broken, lengths of from 20 to 40 feet of piping are hanging in mid air. This unexpected accident has emphasised the necessity of providing a more complete water supply for Simla. There are now only some three weeks' supply in the reservoirs, and the repairs on the catchment area have to be carried out within that period. This will involve a considerable outlay of money.

THE Indian trooping season is to commence this year on September 2, when the Euphrates will leave Portsmouth for Bombay, and she is to be followed by the Crocodile on the 16th. The cost of conveyance of troops to and from India, writes *Truth*, on these vessels is £9 10s. per head, which, all things considered, is a small amount.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Captain A. W. Brooke, I.S.C., son of the late Sir William O'Shaughnessy Brooke, D. G. of Telegraphs in India, and Charlotte Mary Eld, daughter of Colonel Cooch, H.M.'s Bodygard, and grand-niece of the late Colonel Eld, of Seighford Hall, Staffordshire.

A TELEGRAM has been received from Chicago announcing that Consul and Mrs. Henry Ballantine are officially appointed Special Commissioners to India for the Columbian World's Fair for 1893.

THE delegate of the British Indian Government, Mr. Carey, and his private secretary, arrived at Lisbon on July 20 by the steamer Moselle. He was presented by Mr. Goschen to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 22nd. On July 23 the British and Portuguese Commissioners, Mr. Carey and Senhor Arez, met with the object of commencing negotiations for a new treaty between Portugal and British India.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK-ALLAN has given notice to call attention to the manner in which the patronage of the Secretary of State for India is administered, as regards the system under which commissions are granted to, or withheld from, the sons of meritorious Indian officers of junior rank.

THE *Home News* is glad to be able to state that the reported death of "Rolf Boldrewood" (Mr. T. A. Browne), is happily untrue.

A CAIRO telegram announces that 360 deaths from cholera occurred at Mecca on Sunday, 19th ult. A guarded quarantine camp is being formed at El Tor by the Egyptian Government to prevent the spread of the disease.

A TEHERAN telegram announces that the Shah has issued an ultimatum to the Turkish Kurds who hold Miss Greenfield a prisoner, demanding her surrender. No steps, however, have yet been taken to obtain her release.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* is informed that arrangements are being made in order that Prince George of Wales may visit India when the cold weather sets in. "As the Prince has been away from home for such a long period, he will not, however, leave for India till some time in November. He will be accompanied by a considerable suite, and the visit will most probably be semi-State. None of the actual details of the visit are yet arranged, but I understand that the Queen has herself suggested that the young Prince should have the opportunity of visiting every place of interest in our possessions there." *Truth* flatly contradicts the statement.

THE professed altruism of the Theosophical Society (writes "a well-known Theosophist" to the *Pall Mall Gazette*) has again been practically vindicated by the refusal of Colonel Olcott to accept more than half of the sum (60,000 francs) offered him by a member for the use of the society. The fortune had just been inherited by the member, and as he was without incumbrances, he wished to give it for the society's work. Colonel Olcott's refusal was based on the idea that the donor left himself no provision against the common accidents of life. Three months ago, in Australia, Colonel Olcott returned to the family of a deceased person £4,000 out of a bequest of £5,000, retaining only £1,000 for the society. Several other similar cases stand to the credit of the founders of the society, and the confidence felt by Theosophists in the unselfishness and integrity of their leaders has certainly its basis in facts. Colonel Olcott, by the way, has had conferred upon him the honorary foreign membership of the Societe d'Ethnographie Americaine et Orientale, of Paris, which was left vacant by the death of the late Samuel Birch, LL. D., for many years keeper of the Department of Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum.

THERE is (says the *Sunday Sun*) a curious secret history attaching to the poem by Rudyard Kipling in this month's *Author*. "Mr. Kipling has no love for the Americans, and sneers when he gets a chance at the great Republic. But the poem in the *Author* is more eccentric than anything he has yet done, and far more amusing than is ballad of the Three Great Captains in the *Athenaeum*. It nominally has reference to the Copyright Bill, but it really owes its origin to an application made (by an American literary agent) to Mr. Kipling, for a story in which he would make the scenes and characters American. Mr. Kipling, replied in vigorous English, declining the commission until he had educated himself by means of typewriters, sewing machines, and motors to turn out fiction by the lineal yard."

SIR E. Fremantle, with Capt Brackenbury and Com. Montgomerie, arrived at Osborne on Tuesday, 21st ult, and presented to Her Majesty an elephant's tusk, taken at Vitu, as a memorial of the naval expedition against that place.

THE Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Clarence and Avondale are to be the guests of the Emperor William in September, during the German autumn manœuvres, which are to take place in the neighbourhood of Gotha and Erfurt.

BY permission of Lord and Lady Brassey, a concert was given on Wednesday, 22nd ult, in the Indian Room of their residence in Park-lane, by the Begum Ahmadee, who was assisted in the performance of a well-selected programme by artists of distinction.

A BANQUET was given at the Hotel Metropole on July 22, to commemorate the fiftieth year of the business of Messrs. T. Cook and Sons, the well-known tourists agents.—The Duke of Cambridge, in responding for "The Army," said that the country owed a debt of gratitude to Mr. Cook for his services.—Sir F. Grenfell also acknowledged the valuable services that Mr. Cook had rendered to the British Army: and Sir John Gorst, M. P., responding for "The House of Commons," said he was present not only as a friend of Mr. Cook, but also as a repreesntative of India, and the value of Mr. Cook's work in connection with the conveyance of pilogrims between India and Mecca had done much to strengthen the power of England in the East. It was stated that the Khedive had just conferred the Second Class of the Order of the Osmanieh on Mr. J. M. Cook, the head of the firm, and the Third Class of the Medjidieh on his three sons, for services rendered to Egypt.

AN extraordinary meeting of the new Oriental Bank was held at Thread-needle-street on July 23. Mr. J. C. Shaw (chairman) moved the confirmation of a resolution to the effect that the articles be altered in order that a director may be chairman for a longer period than one month. He said the distances between their branches rendered continuity of office necessary. The original arrangement was based on that of the English banks, where any information could be obtained in a moment. The change they proposed was according to the principle on which all Eastern banks were worked. Mr. J. A. Ferguson seconded the motion, which was agreed to without discussion.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

IN the House of Commons on July 17 Sir J. Gorst informed Mr. S. Smith that the subject of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, was under the consideration of the Government of India, and until an expected despatch was received from them no action would be taken by the Secretary of State in Council.

THE VALLEYS OF GILGIT AND CHITRAL.

Mr. Cremer asked the Under-Secretary of State for India on the 21st ultimo whether he would lay upon the table the papers that explained the circumstances under which British political officers and Indian troops came to be stationed in the remote valleys of Gilgit and Chitral, in the Himalayas, far beyond the boundaries of British India, or would give references to the despatches showing under what authorities that occupation of these remote districts was undertaken; would he state also what troops and officers were stationed there. Sir J. Gorst: Neither a political officer nor Indian troops are stationed at Chitral. Gilgit is part of Cashmere, and a political officer and Cashmere troops are stationed there. An agent was first stationed at Gilgit in 1887, was withdrawn in 1881, and re-established two years ago. There are no papers which, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, can be laid before Parliament without injury to the public service.

OLD CRIMEAN AND INDIAN SOLDIERS.

On the 23rd ult. Mr. Galdwell asked the Secretary of State for War whether the sum of money to be devoted to the old Crimean and Indian soldiers would also be applicable to the Land Transport Corps who served before the fall of Sebastopol. Mr. E. Stanhope: Men of the Land Transport Corps who served in the Crimea would have the same claim to generous treatment as other soldiers who served in that campaign.

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN RUSSIA

EVERY day brings fresh intelligence of apparently warlike preparations on the part of Russia. The latest measure of this kind is the transformation of a number of cadre battalions of the Reserve Infantry, garrisoned near the Austrian frontier, into as many regiments, by the simple process of doubling their number. A military writer in the Pester Lloyd summarises the preparations made since 1888 as follows:—Two new Army Corps have been formed; the Rifle Battalions have been organised; now Cavalry Divisions and Cossack Regiments of the Second Levy, one Finnish Dragoon Regiment, and Cossack Infantry Battalions and Fortress Artillery Companies have been created. Batteries stationed near the Western frontier have been raised to a war footing, the Frontier Guards have become Regulars, and, as already stated, the Reserve Infantry has been increased to war strength. There remains hardly anything to be done to complete the mobilisation except the transference of the troops from the interior to the frontier, and for that purpose a network of strategic lines has been constructed, and double lines laid down along the whole Western frontier from North to South. The writer says emphatically that the advantage of quicker mobilisation hitherto enjoyed by Austria has disappeared, if indeed, that country is not actually behindhand, its mobilisation requiring three weeks, whereas Russia's will be reduced to a fort-night as soon as all the lines now being constructed are finished. Another writer, in the military paper, *Die Reichswehr*, points out that the armies now collected in Volhynia and Padolia can no longer be considered merely defensive, but are so disposed as to be capable of a vigorous offensive movement most probably the invasion of Eastern Galicia and Bukowina.

TROOPSHIP PROGRAMME, 1891-92.

THE following programe of the movements of Her Majesty's Indian troopships for the ensuing season has just been arranged under the authority of the Admiralty:—

Outward.—(1) The Euphrates leaves Portsmouth on Sept. 2 next, and should reach Bombay on the 28th idem; (2) the Malabar leaves Portsmouth on Sept. 16, calls at Queenstown on the 18th, and is due at Bombay on Oct. 13; (3) the Crocodile leaves Portsmouth on Sept. 30, and is due at Bombay on Oct. 26; (4) the Serapis leaves Portsmouth on Oct. 14, and is due on Nov. 9; (5) the Euphrates leaves Portsmouth on Nov. 12, and is due on Dec. 8; (6) the Malabar leaves Portsmouth on Nov. 26, and is due on Dec. 22; (7) the Crocodile leaves Portsmouth on Dec. 10, calls at Queenstown two days later, and is timed to reach Bombay on Jan. 7, 1892; (8) the Serapis leaves Portsmouth on Dec. 24, and is due on Jan. 19; (9) the Euphrates leaves Portsmouth on Jan. 23, and is due on Feb. 18; (10) the Malabar leaves Portsmouth on Feb. 4, and is due on March 1; (11) the Crocodile leaves Portsmouth on Feb. 20, Queenstown on the 22nd, and is due on March 19; (12) the Serapis leaves Portsmouth on March 3, and is due at Bombay on March 29.

Homeward.—(A) The Euphrates leaves Bombay on Oct. 7, and is due at Portsmouth on Nov. 2; (B) the Malabar leaves Bombay on Oct. 21, and is due on Nov. 16; (C) the Crocodile leaves Bombay Nov. 4, and is due on 30th idem; (D) the Serapis leaves Bombay on Nov. 18, calls at Aden, and is due at Portsmouth on Dec. 14; (E) the Euphrates leaves Bombay on Dec. 16, and is due on Jan. 11, 1892; (F) the Malabar leaves Bombay on Dec. 30, and is due on Jan. 25; (G) the Crocodile leaves Bombay on Jan. 15, and is due on Feb. 10; (H) the Serapis leaves Bombay on Jan. 27, and is due on Feb. 22; (I) the Euphrates leaves Bombay on Feb. 26, and is due on March 23; (K) the Malabar leaves Bombay on March 9, and is due on April 4; (L) the Crocodile leaves Bombay on March 29, and is due on April 24; (M) the Serapis leaves Bombay on April 6, and is due on May 2. This completes the programme. The dates of arrival and departure as herein laid down should be adhered to as far as practicable.

THE BERTHIER RIFLE.

THE Hotchkiss Company have acquired the patent rights of the Berthier rifle, which the French Government are now arming their troops, and the inventor, M. Berthier, is now in the company's employ. "This rifle" (writes a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*) "has been shown to numerous officers of foreign armies, and their opinion was quite unanimous in favour of its being the simplest and most suitable for service conditions of any magazine rifle yet introduced. The rifle has a bolt action, and gives its bullet a muzzle velocity of 2071 feet per second. The breech mechanism is of very simple type, and consists of very few parts, none of which are at all liable to get out of action. The magazine is quite separate from, and not attached to, the rifle at all, it is simply a metal clip, costing to make about ½d., and in it four cartridges are packed, thus forming a packet of cartridges; of such packages the soldier carries as many as may be ordered, each one thus constituting a separate magazine. To use the magazine it is simply dropped into the breech of the rifle, and the cartridges in it are fed up one by one, as its predecessor is extracted, by means of a spring which forces each cartridge vertically up into the chamber. When the fourth and last cartridge is pushed into the chamber the magazine falls through automatically, and another can be dropped into its place. To use the rifle as a single-loader, a lever is fixed at the side, and when turned it arrests the feeding action of the spring above described as forcing the cartridges one by one up into the chamber; the first or upper cartridge in the magazine only is fired and extracted, the lower ones remain in their places in the magazine, and another is dropped into the place vacated by the first one extracted. For serviceability, simplicity, and capability to withstand rough usage the Berthier rifle will compare most favourably with the English magazine rifle. As to price the comparison comes out immensely in favour of the Berthier rifle, as it can be made for about £3 per arm as against the £5 6s. 8d., for the English rifle. The above prices are without bayonet and scabbard."

FRANCE AND SIAM.

THE *Temps* thus sums up the advices received at Marseilles from Tonquin, in reference to the doings of the French in Siam:—"M. Pavie had returned to Hanoi a few days before the sailing of the French packet. The indefatigable French Consul at Luang Prabang had fulfilled the mission he had spontaneously undertaken with the most brilliant success. Starting from Hanoi on Jan. 2, with MM. Lefevre-Pontalis and Vacle, on March 31 he reached Chien Hong, on the Me-Kong River, near the Chinese frontier. There he met M. Massie, Acting Vice-Consul at Luang Prabang, and M. Macey, the delegate of a commercial syndicate in the Upper Maoes, who had come through Laos with a convoy of goods. After a few days' rest, MM. Massie and Vacle set out on their return journey by the valley of the Nam-Ja, while MM. Pavie and Lefevre-Pontalis proceeded to China by the right bank of the Me-Kong. On April 23 they parted, M. Lefevre-Pontalis to return to Hanoi by the Black River, while M. Pavie penetrated into Yunnan, visiting the region close to our frontier, and finally returning to Hanoi via Loa-Kai and the Red River."

MEMORIAL TO SIR JOHN MACDONALD

A MEETING of the committee formed to erect a memorial of the late Sir John Macdonald, a site for which has been granted by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, was held at the offices of the Imperial Federation League, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, on July 20. The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava took the chair. Among those present were Sir G. Bowen, Sir C. Tupper (High Commissioner for Canada), Sir Frederick Young, Sir John Colomb, M. P., Sir C. Clifford, Lt.-Gen. Laurie, Sir D. Cooper, Mr. H. Kimbes, M. P., and Mr

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Cathay, Captain A. Symons, with the overland mails of the 24th July, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr J C Duffus	Mr A Southern
Capt Lawson	Mr T Walmsly
Mr J W R Taylor	Mr Touks
Capt Loder	Mr John A Bridge
Mr R B Turner	Mr Thompson
Mr Lowinsky	Mr S M Bhedwar
Mr Bradford Leslie	Mr Cocker
Lieut Kirby	Mr Dennis
Mr Arthur H Collins	Mr J G Dixon
Mr and Mrs J Archer	Mr W Jeffries
Mr G A Campbell	Rev J F Steele
Mr A Pennell	Mr A G Gover
Rev J Brunesson	Mr I J Page
Mr T R Perrington	Mr R B Stewart
Mr J G H Glass	Rev A Ferrier
Mr J Windsor	Mr R Grant
Mr Woodrow	Mr W McFarlane
Mr Eales	Mr Fawcus
Col T C Quin	Capt C Wood
Mr H Schumacher	Mr Spiers

FROM ADEN.

Lieut B O Roe	Sergt Wearing and friend

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 24.

THE COURT.

THE Queen left Windsor Castle on Saturday for Osborne, Isle of Wight.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have had a very busy week. On Monday the Prince presided at a meeting of the Corporation of the Royal College of Music and in the afternoon, with the Princess, he laid the memorial stone of the Technical and Recreative Institute at Battersea. On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses visited Birmingham and formally opened the new Law Courts of that town. On Wednesday they opened a Technical and Recreative Institute founded by the Goldsmiths' Company at New-cross, and yesterday they laid the foundation stone of a Polytechnic Institute at Chelsea.

The Prince of Naples arrived in London on Wednesday evening and was met at the Charing-cross Station by the Prince of Wales.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords on Friday Lord Salisbury, in reply to a question, said that there was no ground for the rumour of the French occupation of Luang Prabang, and he did not believe that there was any intention on the part of any Power of infringing the independence of Siam. On Monday the Elementary Education Bill was considered in Committee. Several amendments were discussed, but none of great importance were accepted. On Tuesday the Local Registration of Title (Ireland) Bill was considered in Committee, and, after much discussion of proposed amendments, the clauses were passed. Last night the amendments to several Bills were considered, but no important alterations were adopted.

In the House of Commons on Friday, after several votes in the Civil Service Estimates had been passed in Committee of Supply, the Scotch votes were taken, upon which there was considerable discussion and several divisions. On Monday the Speaker announced the receipt of a letter from Mr. de Cobain's solicitor, enclosing a medical certificate that that gentleman was unable to travel from Boulogne, where he is staying. The Irish votes were then discussed in Committee of Supply, and on that for the Chief Secretary's salary the Irish members criticized Mr. Balfour's policy and action, but in the end a reduction in the vote was rejected by 95 votes against 56. On Tuesday the Chancellor of the Exchequer suggested that the Speaker be empowered to obtain independent medical opinion in the case of Mr. de Cobain. In consequence, however, of objections to that course, the matter was left for further consideration. The Irish estimate were again discussed in Committee of Supply. On Wednesday Mr. A. J. Balfour stated the progress that had been made with public works in the distressed districts of Ireland, which met with general approval, and the vote was agreed to. A discussion arose on the question of the private practice of the law officers, but an adverse amendment was negatived by 115 to 80. Last night after some preliminary discussion relating to the prosecution of Mr. Storey at Cardiff, and the case of Mr. de Cobain, which the Government decided not to proceed with, the Lords' amendments to the Irish Land Purchase Bill were considered. The Lords' amendments to various Bills were considered, and eventually were agreed to with some exceptions, none of which were of vital importance.

Mr. W. H. Smith, although better, is still suffering from asthe gout, and will probably be unable to attend in the House of Commons again during the present Session.

POLITICAL.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., addressed a Primrose League gathering at Hatfield on Saturday, and, after congratulating the company on the work done during the Parliamentary session, he urged upon them the necessity for exerting themselves to prepare for a general election.

At the annual general meeting of the Cobden Club, held on Saturday, the chairman, Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., expressed his belief that, although Free Trade principles had not yet made much progress abroad, the feeling in favour of that system was extending in Germany and in Italy.

GENERAL.

The appeal against the Bishop of London's decision in respect of the Reredos in St. Paul's Cathedral was unanimously dismissed by the House of Lords on Monday, it being held that the Bishop had exercised the legal discretion which was conferred upon him by the Statute of 1874.

The question of the liability of the charitable funds belonging to the Moravian Brethren to payment of income-tax was decided by the House of Lords on Monday in favour of that body, four learned peers holding that opinion, from which, however, the Lord Chancellor and Lord Bramwell dissented.

A meeting of the committee recently formed in London to promote the erection of a memorial of the late Sir John Macdonald, Premier of Canada, in St. Paul's Cathedral, was held on Monday under the presidency of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

A fearful accident occurred on Saturday on the works of the Manchester Ship Canal. A train laden with material was, by the error of the lad (aged 17) in charge of the points, diverted to a siding, and, breaking through the bank at the end, fell in the excavation for the canal, killing 10 men working there and dangerously injuring five others.

The English Bank of the River Plate, whose chief office is in London, being unable to meet its engagements at present, is to be wound up in liquidation.

The Queen's Prize, competed for at Bisley, was won on Tuesday by Private Dear of the Queen's Edinburgh Volunteers.

Franz Munch, a German baker convicted of the murder of a man at Bermondsey, was executed on Tuesday in Wandsworth Gaol.

IRELAND.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., addressed a meeting of Irishmen at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on Saturday. Although some indications of disapproval were perceptible, yet, on the whole he had a favourable reception.

The Irish Members of Parliament representing either fraction of the Home Rule party have nearly all returned from the United States, and there seems to be a general agreement that, for the present, monetary supplies from America cannot be expected.

COLONIAL.

Sir G. Baden-Powell and his colleague have left Vancouver to begin their inquiries into the question of seal fishing in the Behring Sea. No arrangement has yet been made with the United States Commissioners as to the manner in which the joint inquiries shall be made.

The Legislative Assembly at Sydney, after protracted debate, rejected by 77 votes against 53 a proposal for a conference between the Pastoralists and the Searers' Unions. A proposed vote of want of confidence in the Ministry was also rejected by a majority of 23 votes.

Four midshipmen belonging to H.M.S. Respite, including a son of the late Lord Mountmorres, have been drowned while making a boat excursion at Vancouver.

FOREIGN.

The French Chamber on Thursday last week voted by 286 against 203 for the immediate discussion of an interpellation relating to passports in Germany, but the next day, at the instance of the Government, the resolution was rescinded by 319 against 103. On Saturday the Chamber rejected a vote which led M. de Freycinet to tender his resignation, which he was induced by his colleagues to withdraw, and the Parliamentary Session was then closed.

The financial position in Portugal is still very unsatisfactory. The speculation in coin has been partially stopped, but there is a great disinclination to accept notes. Great discontent prevails among the working classes of Lisbon, and threats of violence have been put forth at meetings.

OBITUARY.—Surg. A. C. B. Neill, M.D., Mad. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. St. J. O'N. Muter, Bo. Ret.; Capt. A. Fowler, R.N., H.M.'s late I.N.; Sir F. A. Weld, G.C.M.G.; Earl of Wicklow; Gen. Nicolai; Capt. H. A. Coward; and Lieut. Pretyman.

THE ATTACK ON THE CESAREWITCH.

ACCOUNT BY PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.

THE following letter from Prince George of Greece to his father, the King of the Hellenes, appeared in the semi-official Danish paper, the *Berlingske Tidende*, for Wednesday evening, July 15 :—

COBE, May 4 (16), 1891.

. . . We are now, thank God, on board again, and everything is once more quiet after the most unpleasant days we spent at Kioto. What we passed through during those days defies description. We may thank God that he has protected us from greater misfortunes. I will attempt to tell you how the thing really happened, as the statements in the newspapers are somewhat incorrect.

We left Cobe the some day we arrived there—viz., April 27 (May 9) in order to visit Kioto, Japan's old capital. We left Cobe by rail at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and reached Kioto at half-past 6. From the railway station we all drove in jinrikshahs to an hotel in Japanese style, where we should stay three days. A jinrikshah is a small vehicle on two wheels, which is drawn by one man, and in which there is only room for one person. The reception at Kioto was very good, all the streets were decorated with Greek, Russian, and Japanese flags, and the children from all the schools in the town stood in rows along the houses. In addition there was a great number of policemen on duty in the streets. In this manner we drove to our hotel, which we reached about 7 o'clock. We dined, and afterwards drove to a house where the natives performed their dances.

The next day we spent driving about in the town in the same fashion, visiting temples, manufactories, &c.—in short, all the things worth seeing. The following day we were up in good time and drove at 8 o'clock, again in jinrikshas, to a neighbouring town called Ot'u; this drive took us about an hour and a half. We visited a temple with some ancient Japanese pictures, more than a thousand years old. Afterwards we went down to the lake, on the border of which Ottu lies, and went in a steam launch to a promontory in the neighbourhood to see some trees, which are also said to be over a thousand years old. We spent 20 minutes there and sailed back to Otsu, where we drove to the Governor's house, in dindrikshahs, for luncheon.

We reached the house a little before 12 o'clock and luncheon was served at once. At half-past 1 o'clock we left the house, returning in our respective jinrickshahs.

We passed through a narrow street, decorated with flags and filled with crowds of people on both sides of the thoroughfare. I was looking towards the left, when I suddenly heard something like a shriek in front of me and saw a policeman hitting Nicky* a blow on the head with his sword, which he held with both hands. Nicky jumped out of the cart and the man ran after him, Nicky with the blood streaming down his face. When I saw this, I too, jumped out, with my stick in my hand, and ran after the man, who was about 15 paces in front of me. Nicky ran into a shop, but came out again immediately, which enabled the man to overtake him; but I thank God that I was there in the same moment, and while the policeman still had his sword high in the air, I gave him a blow straight on the head, a blow so hard that he had probably never experienced a similar one before. He now turned against me, but fainted and fell to the ground; then two of our jinrikshah pullers appeared on the scene; one got hold of his legs, while the other took up the sword, which he had dropped in falling, and gave him a wound in the back of his head. It is God who placed me there in that moment and who gave me the strength to deal that blow, for had I been a little later the policeman had perhaps cut off Nicky's head, and had my blow missed the assailant's head he would have cut off mine. The whole thing came so quickly that the others who were behind us had seen nothing of the whole affair. Nicky sat down. Dr. Plambach bandaged up the wound as well as he could, and we drove him then, escorted by soldiers, who had in the meantime been called to the Governor's house. A firmer bandage was put on and we remained in the house about an hour and a half. I must say that I admired Nicky's pluck; he did not faint a single time, nor did he lose his good spirits for a moment, and yet he had two large wounds in the head above the ear. The one wound was five centimetres long, the other six, and both had penetrated to the skull, but, luckily, no further.

An hour and a half afterwards we drove him to the railway station, which is about 20 minutes' distance from the house, and then returned to Kioto. In the meantime we telegraphed for Popoff and another doctor on the ship. The regular bandaging of the head was done in our house at Kioto and lasted about an hour and a half. Nicky stood it splendidly. This over, he was quite well and had neither pain nor headache. When we had finished our dinner he turned in and slept for nine hours without awakening till the morning. He had no fever and not even a headache. That day telegrams came simply showering upon us from all parts of the world. The Emperor came the following day from Tokio and called upon him. They spoke together for about half an hour, when the Emperor left. In the afternoon of that day there came a telegram that Aunt Minut would feel more reassured if Nicky went on board as soon as possible.

We consequently left Kioto, together with the Emperor, at 4 o'clock that afternoon, going by rail to Cobe, where we went into our boat and rowed out to the ship. Of course there was a grand reception on board. All the officers of the squadron were assembled there and regularly shouted their hurrahs. Nicky shook hands with all of them and went below. I had gone down to my cabin to put on uniform, when the commanding officer suddenly came below and told me the officers wanted to see me on deck. When I got on deck they took hold of me and played ball‡ with me, afterwards carrying me in triumph round the whole of the deck.

* The Cesarewitch.
† The Empress of Russia.
‡ An exceptional Russian honour, signifying excessive joy.

THE LONDON GAZETTES.

WAR OFFICE, PALLMALL, JULY 21.

2ND Life Guards—Vet Surg (First Class) T Flintoff to be Vet Surg, vice A A Jones, retired.

Royal Artillery—Lieut-Col and Col T Burnett is placed on half-pay, on completion of five years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col; Lieut D M Babington is seconded for service in the Indian Ordnance Dept; Lieut F N Friend is seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Northamptonshire Regt.—Sergt-Maj J Devlin to be Qmstr, with the honorary rank of Lieut, vice honorary Capt A Crawley, retired.

Staff—Capt. C. Penrose, Royal Engineers, to be Assist of Submarine Defences at Headquarters, vice Maj R M Ruck, Royal Engineers, appointed Inspt of Submarine Defences at Headquarters. Capt C E Callwell, Royal Artillery, from Staff Capt at Headquarters, to be a Deputy Assist-Adjt-Gen at Headquarters, vice Maj J J Leverson, Royal Engineers, whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Capt L W Bode, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt), to be a Staff Capt at Headquarters, vice Capt C E Callwell, Royal Artillery. Maj-Gen R Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell to command a first class District in India, vice Maj-Gen F R Solly-Flood, CB, who has vacated that appointment on retirement. Lieut-Col and Col G O Hogg, Indian Army, from deputy Qmstr-Gen, to be Qmstr-Gen of the Bombay Army, with the local rank of Brig-Gen. whilst so employed, vice Brig-Gen F J S Adam, whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Col E Carrington, from Lieut-Col, half-pay, to be Deputy Qmstr-Gen, Headquarters, Bombay, and to have the substantive rank of Col in the Army, vice Col G O Hogg, Indian Army. Camp Qmstr and Hon Maj J Sim is placed on retired pay. Qmstr and Hon Capt J T Brind, now Camp Qmstr at the Curragh, to be Camp Qmstr at Aldershot, with the hon rank of Maj, vice Camp Qmstr and Hon Maj J Sim, who has vacated that appointment on retirement. Qmstr and Hon Lieut H Gibbs to be Camp Qmstr at the Curragh, vice Qmstr and Hon Maj J T Brind.

Half-pay—Maj C B Wickham, from the Royal Artillery, to be Lieut-Col.

Memoranda—Col H J Degacbre, CB, from Lieut-Col, half-pay, to be Maj.-Gen, vice R W Hinxman, retired.

Col F D Walters, from half-pay retires on retired pay.

Lieut-Col and Col H N Jones, Royal Artillery, retires upon retired pay.

Brevet Maj the Hon F L L Colbourne, from Capt, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

The promotions to the rank of Lieut of the undermentioned Sec Lieuts are cancelled, those officers having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps, with anterior dates :—C G Robson, the Hampshire Regt; F Fisher, the Essex Regt; W Beale, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt); W G L Beynon, the Royal Sussex Regt.

The undermentioned Deputy Assist Commissaries are granted the hon. rank of Lieut.—P M'Brien, Bengal Establishment; G W Mills, Madras Establishment; P Lyons, Bengal Establishment.

Qmstr Sergt H Gibbs, from the Corps of Military Staff Clerks, to be a Qmstr in the Army with the hon. rank of Lieut.

Reserve of Officers—Lieut J C H Greig, 7th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be Lieut.

"TRUTH" AND THE MISSIONARY.

As I mentioned two or three weeks since, writes Mr. Labouchere in *Truth*, I have been obliged to hold over for a time a number of contributions from correspondents in all parts of the world to the recent discussion in these columns on the value of missionary organisation. I cannot honestly say that many of these letters throw much new light on the subject. It is evident, however, that the question attracts very wide interest, and I feel a sort of duty to those who have taken so much trouble to express their views to let them have a further hearing. But it is, of course, impossible for me to give more than samples. Few, unfortunately, of my correspondents have imitated the brevity of the following gentleman, who writes from Bedford :—

"Having been for twenty years amongst the Chinese and having during that period personally known the heads of the various Catholic Missions and Convents, and also many of the English and American Missionaries in China, Japan, and the Straits, I am able to vouch in the main for the truth of the statements of your correspondents whose statements on the subject you recently noticed."

An Anglo-Indian officer sent me the following :—

"Would you permit me to corroborate every word of the remarks which 'The Wife of an English General' has written to you respecting the Christianising of the natives of India? I have passed thirty and three years of my life in Upper India, and have during the whole of that time *seen* what your lady correspondent states, viz., that as a rule (and with rare exceptions) the Missionary converts are from the lowest castes, and far more frequently than not from the lower classes of these castes. Speaking broadly for Upper India, the converts from among caste Hindoos and from the Mahomedans are very few indeed, and to my personal knowledge, out of these comparative few, a considerable number are paid or employed by the Missions.

Twenty years after my first arrival in Calcutta, the Anglican Bishops of India addressed the following remarks to their clergy. The date was 1874 :—'There is nothing that can warrant the opinion that the heart of the people has been largely touched, or that the conscience of the people has been affected seriously. There is no advance in the direction of faith in Christ like that which Pliny describes or Tertullian proclaims as characteristic of former eras. In fact, looking at the work of missions on the broadest scale, we must confess that the condition is one of stagnation rather than advance. There seems to be a want in them of the power to edify and a consequent paralysis of the power to convert. The converts too often make such poor progress in the Christian life that they fail to act as leaven in the lump of their countrymen. . . .'"

My correspondent is of opinion that the state of things thus described has changed very little during the last seventeen years, and in support of this he cities the following story, told by Sir Lepel Griffin in a recent number of the *Asiatic Quarterly* :—

"I invited the head of one of the Calcutta Missions, and also missionaries stationed at Indore to establish a station in the Bhil country, and try their hand on these simple people. But this fruitful field, where the untutored savage could offer no inconvenient objections to the extravagances of Pauline doctrine, was not suited to missionaries, who preferred to live in comfortable houses in English stations to the hardships of an ascetic life in a lonely wilderness and my invitation was not welcomed with any enthusiasm."

Here, however, is a writer who takes a different view of the question :—

"Pray do not suppose that your attacks upon Missionaries will do any harm to foreign missions. Everybody knows that when you attack a religious organization, whether it is the Church of England, or a Missionary Society, or any other, it is only because you hate religion, and see that the people you attack are doing good work. Why there is more good, more religion, and more *truth* in the humblest missionary in Asia and Africa than in all the Radicals and Atheists in Parliament, from Gladstone downwards. Of course, you dare not publish this letter. There's too much *truth* in it for your scurrilous paper."

As a set-off to this crushing onslaught here is a letter from one who appreciates that missions are more likely to gain than to lose by intelligent criticism. The writer is Mr. J. Sadler, of the London Missionary Society :—

"In your strictures on missions and missionaries many points are calculated to do good. It is good to be Radical on principles, policy, and practice of all kinds. It is good that the conversion of the heathen is recognised to be important. It is very good to insist that there should be more independent and voluntary zeal. But just as these points are good, others not so good will do harm, when backed up by your influence."

The writer then asks me a number of questions. The first relates to the expense of the Roman Catholic Missions, on which I do not profess to have information, and the necessity of outlay on books and other matters, which is far from meeting my point that the test of success in a mission church is its capability of becoming self-supporting. With reference to the question of missionaries' families, I am asked whether I advocate the Roman doctrine of celibacy. By no means. But I think (1) that, *caeteries paribus*, the unmarried missionary is likely to show better results than the married; (2) that if a woman becomes a missionary's wife she ought to be possessed by the missionary spirit, and take the life as she finds it: (3) that if the missionary must marry, he had best marry one of his own native flock. On the question of furlough the same writer asks whether furloughs have not been found advantageous in all services? I daresay that they have, but I object to the supposed analogy between the missionary and the civil or military services. Finally, I am told, "If you would advocate that all Christian workers abroad should have no fixed incomes, you would find missionaries who would agree. But who will rearrange matters? And why is it not done at home?" The second question is entirely beside the mark, and the first hardly sounds serious. If there are any considerable number of missionaries of my way of thinking, the thing will soon settle itself.

One more extract and I have done. I published some weeks back the Rev. Richard Glover's defence of the Nonconformists' Missions to China. Here is a word on behalf of the Church of England missions :—

"I have no doubt of the honesty of your correspondent, but he has certainly given a most misleading account of the non-Roman Catholic Missionary work in China. What is said as to the contrast between Roman and Protestant Missions is probably only too true in many cases, and for the combined wisdom and self-denial of the Roman Catholic Missionaries it would be difficult to say too much. . . . But in another part of his criticism he speaks of not having met with one single exception which he shows was not worth claiming—a single Protestant convert. If by Protestant he here means Dissenter, I have nothing to say for I am not informed on the subject; but if he means non-Roman Catholic, then he has done great injustice to the Church of England. I need only adduce one piece of evidence. . . . In the *Church Missionary Intelligence* for May 1891, I find on the authority of Bishop G. E. Moule, Mid-China, that in the Chi-Kiang Province there are six Chinese priests and one deacon and then follow reports from four of these priests translated by Bishop Moule. This in one province is surely promising Fruit. . . . . For fear of misleading in my turn, I would point out that this is but a portion of the work of the English Church. The number of native clergy far exceeds this, but I write far from books of reference."

As an onishing result, truly! After long years and labour in a country numbering hundreds of millions of people, and after the expenditure of untold thousands of pounds, the Church of England has created a native Chinese Church, the number of whose ministers at present "far exceeds"—six! If I had searched the wide world for evidence in support of the views expounded in my last reference to this subject, could I have found a single fact more striking and suggestive?

After giving every consideration to all the above facts and arguments, and to many folios more in the same style, I regret to say that I do not see the slightest reason to withdraw or qualify the advice I gave my readers on June 25 against subscribing to Foreign Missions in their present form. I understand, as I have said before, that it may be necessary and desirable to subsidise your evangelist to the extent of taking him out to the heathen and keeping him alive until he can get a congregation together which will support its own parson. If the evangelist, as he should do, leaves his proselytes at that point, and moves on elsewhere to make fresh converts, he may, subject to the same qualification, have an intelligible claim for further assistance. But when the seed has once taken root, when the nucleus of a Christian church has been founded in any one place, why it should be necessary for an organisation in London to endow that church, to provide the stipend for its parson, the building fund for its place of worship, and even, as my correspondent, Mr. Sadler, puts it, the money for devotional books and the salaries of native functionaries, I no more understand than I understand why it is necessary for an office in London to perform the same services for congregations in Wales, or Scotland, or the United States. What is this Christianity which is dependent for its vitality and apparently its very existence, not upon any spiritual sustenance, but upon liberal supplies of English gold? I confess that I have no faith in it, and I am not surprised when I receive from all sides statements to its discredit, and tributes to the superior virtue of those mission churches which are unendowed and unsubsidised. Christianity was not founded or spread over Europe by the power of money and I see no reason, either in *a priori* reasoning or accomplished fact, to expect that it will be otherwise in Asia or Africa.

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

SPEECH BY MR. A. J. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour, addressing a Primrose League demonstration at Hatfield Park on July 18, said a lull had come over the parliamentary struggle, due in part to influenza and fatigue. With superfluous eloquence spared, and good honest work done, this session would stand distinguished among the sessions of even the present Parliament. He added :—"Do not allow yourselves to be deluded into the belief that because we are now traversing a great calm, no storms await us in the future. Apathy is the danger—I had almost said the only danger—which we have to fear. When everything that we hold most sacred appears to be threatened by our political opponents we close our ranks, we forget those trifling differences which must always exist in any party, however united, and we present an unbroken front to the enemy. But when the danger seems no longer imminent, then it too often happens that the differences that were forgotten are again remembered, and men who should have but one object in common forget that object, and allow themselves to be absorbed in matters which, however important in themselves, are, compared with the great interests which are at stake, absolutely insignificant." They might take example from the Liberal Unionists who had sunk local jealousies and shown true patriotism. "One more piece of advice of a practical character I have to give you. On the programme of to-day's proceedings you will find a recommendation to all Conservative voters to register themselves as soon as possible. Let me emphasise that advice. Political prophecy is of all exercises of the imagination the most hazardous; but if there is one prophecy which can be made with confidence it is that the next great fight in which we shall all be engaged for Unionist principles will be on the register which is now about to be completed. The man, therefore, who, being able to register, refuses to register, the man who, having the right to exercise the privileges of citizenship with regard to the great political issues before the country, refuses to do so, has proved himself a traitor to the cause which he professes to serve. He is deliberately showing that he is so indifferent to the issues with which we have to deal, so callous to the consequences which must ensue upon the decision which the country will take some time in the course of next year, that even the simplest act on his part to enable him to exercise his right of voting involves too much trouble. Let not the shame of such a proceeding rest upon your heads, or on the heads of any of those whom you can influence. Register and organise. If you set yourselves earnestly to work, the great ceremony of this afternoon will be fruitful of great results for the Conservative party in this division, and will insure a great victory whenever the verdict of this country has to be taken at the polls."

MR. PARNELL AND THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Mr. Parnell addressed a meeting of Home Rulers at Newcastle on July 18, and, in the course of a long speech, dealt with the question of Home Rule and the Liberal Party. He was the same man he was fourteen years ago. He had broken no promise, and advocated the same principles and the same policy. If Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party wished to give legitimate freedom and liberty to Ireland they would have an opportunity of doing it, and he would not stand in their way. Beyond question, the Liberal party would come into power at the General Election. They would then see their Home Rule bill. Then would be the time when the country would decide whether he had been right or wrong. If that bill gave legitimate liberty and freedom to Ireland—he was not talking of separation from Great Britain—if it enabled the rents of the Irish tenants to be reduced; if it enabled the wages of the Irish labourers to be raised and employment found for them at home; if it gave Ireland the power to make her own laws, and to enforce them when made—he said it would be a good bill, and Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party would have been justified by the results. But if it did not do these things he said that he would be justified, and that the Irish people would come to acknowledge that he was right in asking for guarantees, and failing those guarantees, in refusing to surrender his independence to them. If the Liberal party was mainly composed of Morleys, he would perhaps not have pressed so strongly for guarantees as he did. But of the Liberal party he was convinced that not one in three believed in Home Rule for Ireland. The remainder would be satisfied with some sort of ambiguous scheme of local government.

THE PREVENTION OF FAMINE IN INDIA.

AT the Westminster Town Hall, on July 20, Mr. James Bryce, M. P., presided over a meeting of the East India Association, when Mr. W. C. Macpherson, of the Bengal Civil Service, read a paper on the "Development of Agriculture in India," a subject which incidentally dealt with the prevention of famine in that country.

Mr. Macpherson pointed out that the failure of the periodical rains was a calamity, the recurrence of which at intervals was beyond the power of man to arrest, and the only means to prevent great loss of life was to supply the means of "obtaining food by State relief on an ample scale." Much had been done in the last ten years to prevent famine. It was certain, however, that many parts of India remained liable to famine, and that if failure of the rains in any season, or least in any succession of seasons, should be widespread, as in 1877, there would be much suffering and loss of life. It might be claimed for every province that by the administrative measures taken it was better prepared than it was ten years ago to deal with famine; but on the other hand, the population had been increased during the last decade by 29,000,000, and if increasing trade had added to the total wealth of the country and given it larger resources on the other hand, large exports had made the local reserve stocks of food much smaller than they used to be. It was a serious thought that a demand for Indian food grains in Europe might make the struggle for existence more severe to thousands of agricultural labourers in Behar, whose wages were less than 2d. per day, and who often supported life on one daily meal. The shadow of famine was, indeed, in no way removed from Indian agriculture, but loomed always. India was almost purely an agricultural country. Of its population of nearly 220,000,000 in British India at least 80 per cent. were agriculturists. The land revenue made up nearly one-third of the total revenue. There were no Poor Laws. To a Government which depended upon the harvest for one-third of its revenues, and which must take upon itself the burden of maintaining the people alive in years of famine, the connexion with the agriculture of the country should be close indeed. A board of agriculture was even more necessary in India than in England. He concluded by urging that the point for the consideration of the association was that agriculture was in India the direct concern of the Government, and expressed the hope that now, while the settlement of the future business of the agricultural departments in India was engaging the attention of the Secretary of State in Council, such a representation might be made to the India Office in favour of the policy of advance advocated by the Famine Commissioners ten years ago—a policy which had been allowed to wait so long, while the Indian agricultural departments had existed on probation.

The Chairman, in opening the discussion, dwelt upon the importance of developing agriculture in India, which would be of importance to every country in Europe and of benefit to every country except, perhaps, Russia, and he insisted that it was necessary that the State should encourage agricultural education in India.

The discussion was continued by Sir Stewart Bayley, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who concurred in the views expressed as to the importance of giving operative agricultural departments to India, and stated that the departments established had directed their energies to land records, and not to agriculture.

Mr. H. T. S. Cotton (Secretary to the Bengal Government), Mr. Martin Wood, Mr. Bennington, Mr. Tupper (Secretary to the Punjab Government), and others spoke, and thanks were given to the lecturer, to Mr. Bryce, and to Sir Steuart Bayley, who had taken the chair when Mr. Bryce had to depart.

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ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

ON the 23rd ult. the Duke of Cambridge visited Woolwich for the purpose of reviewing the gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy, and presenting the commissions and prizes to the successful competitors at the recent examinations. Commissions were awarded to the following cadets, whose marks are appended :—

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Mackesy, J P	8446	Robinson, P S	7479
Polwhele, R	8361	Stockley, E N	7315
Birney, J R	8222	Pym, E H	7111
Gardine, A	7981	Johnston, W J	7002
Sewell, J W S	7938	Barstow, J B	6890
Tonge, C R	7751	Knox, G S	6833
Blakeney, R B D	7701	Carey, A B	6815
Cator, E H S	7365	Micklen, H A	6189
Close, A J	7552	Mildred, S	6155
King, R G	7540	Bannerman, A	6149
Chamier, A T	7515		

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Evans, C	6474	Gordon, A E	5152
Downes, L S	6399	Evans, W	5087
Ward, H D O	6350	Devenish, A H N	5000
Monkhouse, W P	6177	Alderson, S F	4983
Charlton, C E C G	6146	Kennedy, A C	4910
Young, J E H	6053	Montgomery, A A	4816
Carbutt, E G	5868	Hammond, H D	4788
Capper, A S	5851	Moore, F B H	4781
Haynes, R L	5831	Moorhouse, H C	4704
Merrick, G C	5824	Innes, H M	4664
Trevor, A P	5803	Hine-Haycock, V R	4540
Foster, P L	5791	Leahy, C J	4538
Brownlow, E St J	5612	Ollivant, A H	4469
Anley, W B	5558	Kincaid-Smith, V J	4459
Ashmore, E B	5546	Corbett, E F	4452
Vincent, B	5504	Pritchard, C G	4437
Myers, A E C	5498	Mol-sworth, H E	4385
Hay, W N	5472	Hall, H C	4350
Browning, H S	5443	Martin, R O	4286
Dennistown, J G	5423	Hildyard, H C T	4233
Hunt, V de V	5372	Austin, J G	4143
MacDougall, J T	5272	Phipps, C F	4090
Chrystie, J	5221	Gosling, S F	4059
Manley, W E	5200	Atkinson, B	3551

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the examination held on June 18, 1891, and following days for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. The marks are appended :—

Crookshank, A	9463	Manley, E N	6358
Colthurst, J R	9005	Dalyell, J A	6334
Hodgson, P E	8514	Blount, G P C	6730
Borradaile, B	8232	Arbuthnot, A G	6677
Longfield, W E	8009	Birley, R A	6613
Kennedy, M R	7978	Thompson, A J	6590
Newcombe, E O A	7883	Bugnall-Wild, R K	6585
Rolland, E E T	7876	Ollivant, A	6538
Wade, H A L H	7802	Blanford, C E	6535
Cotton, A S	7661	Wigram, C	6503
Hope, C D	7649	Jacob, S H	6491
Iles, F A	7605	Ellissen, G E	6468
Crofton, R B	7597	Deane, D	6465
Jack, E M	7582	Forman, A B	6469
Odevaine, F J	7447	Macnaghten, S E	6343
Rich, E T	7401	Ingham, C St M	6345
Crasier, J E E	7386	Archdale, T M	6343
Bovet, W	7366	Falcon, A A	6316
Orton, W J P	7364	Stoddart, G	6313
White, F A K	7354	Keddie, H W G	6197
Savage, A J	7239	Ravenhill, H W	6183
Bell, R W	7201	Dwyer, G T C	6148
Tandy, M O'C	7173	Keyes, A J H	6126
Fuller, C G	7091	Lloyd-Thomas, T C	6094
Tyler, F C	7047	Fair, A E B	6027
Chaldecott, W H	7012	Marston, F M	6013
Radcliffe, P de B	6918	Montresor, L B	6011
Thatcher, G G	6901	Hardcastle, E L	6004
M'Clintock, R L	6880	FitzGerald, M J F	5972
Musgrave, A D	6870	Phipps, H R	5975

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, JULY 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H S Hartnoll, BCS	Mr R A L Moore, Bo C S
Mr H A Heath, B	Mr O S M Ritchie, Bo
Mr V W Burtelsen, B	Col A G Ross, 1st S Inf
Mr W P Symonds, B	Col E P Mainwaring, 39th B Inf
Mr F W Court, B	
Mr C C S Clark, B	Maj C H P Christie, R E
Mr G B Scott, B	Capt A B Murray, 39th B Inf
Mr G R Henderson, B	Lieut J C Erck, I S C
Mr H B Buckley, B	Lieut J O S Fayrer, 15th Goorkhas
Mr R E Lambert, B	
Rev C Swynnerton, BEE	Lieut A J N Harward, 10th B Inf
Mr G F T Power, MCS	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C P Bird, BCS, 3 mos	Lieut-Col M W Stevens, Bo Inf, 6 mos
Mr E A Gennse, B, 12 mos	
Mr H P Phillips, B, 6 mos	Capt J G Morris, I S C, 2 mos
Mr G D Billings, B, 2 mos	
Mr R C Chapman, B, 1 mo	Capt A Elderton, I S C, 4 mos
Mr A H Davis, B, till 31st Oct	Capt R H C Tuffnell, I S C, till Feb 28, 1892
Mr H T D Sweet, M, 6 mos	Capt G H J Moore, I S C, 6 mos
Mr S C G Wood, Bo, 1 mo	
Lieut-Col A G B Terran, ISC, 10 days	Lieut C H Lewis, I S C, 3 mos.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W C Macpherson, BCS	Lieut-Col W Osborn, RE
Mr H M R Hopkins, BCS	Lieut-Col A G B Terran, I S C
Mr E J Nouville, B	
Mr F W Maunsell, B	Capt R E S Taylor, I S C
Mr R T Keene, B	Capt W R Morton, R E
Mr G W Dance, MCS	Cap

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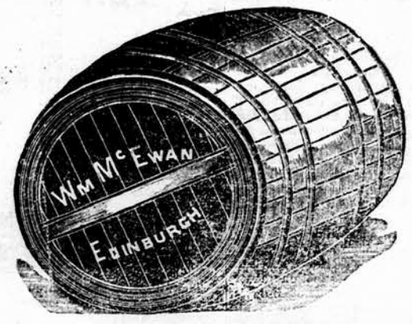

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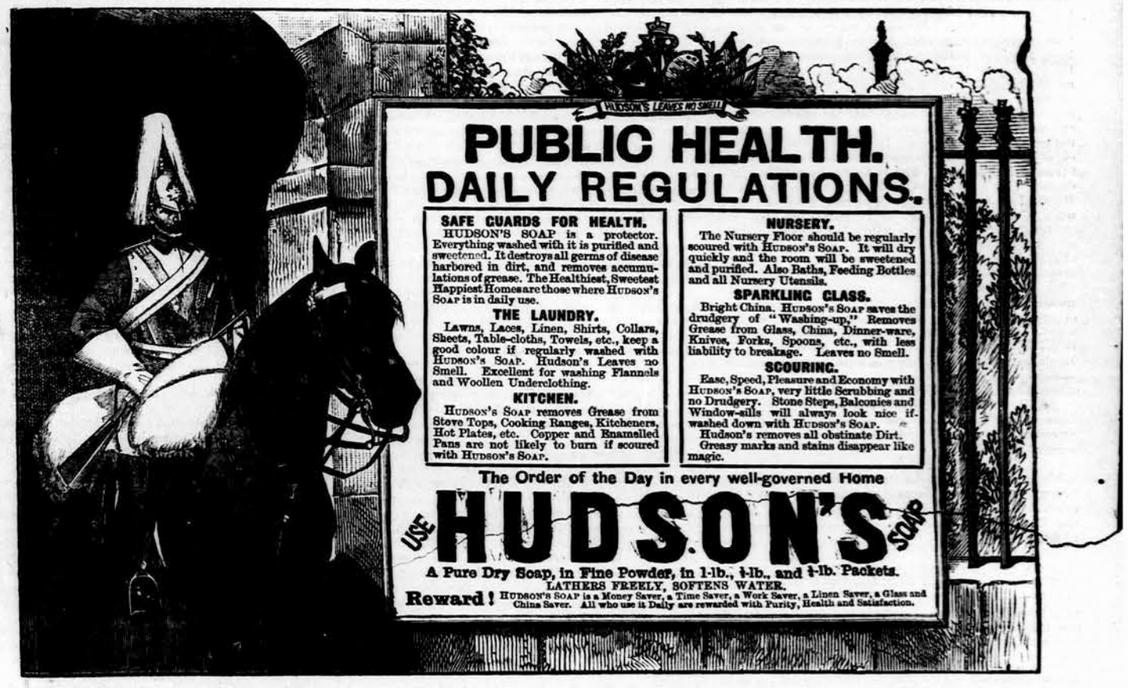
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